The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,494.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 29th March 1870, at noon.

March 1870		April.
Leave Bombay		
„ Carwar	30	„ Negapatam 5
„ Mangalore	31	„ Madras 11
„ Cocanada	April. 2	„ Vizagapatam 13
„ Cannanore	4	„ Bimlipalam 14
„ Calicut	1	„ Gopalpore 15
„ Beypore	2	Arrive Calcutta 17
„ Cochin	3	
„ Tuticorin	4	
„ Colombo	4	

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundava, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 28th March 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE first class Screw Steamer BYRSA, CASTLE, 950 tons register, 120 horse power, expected here about the 31st March, and will sail about the end of the month.—For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE first class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 809 tons register, 100 Horse Power, expected at Carwar about the first week in April, will load as above. For Freight, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Steamer FIRE QUEEN, 796 tons register, 180 Horse Power, Wm. DAY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched hence about 28th instant.

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYAWAR COAST.

THE Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 16th March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.
Leave	Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin ..... Friday.
„	Ratnaghurry...	Sunday.	„ Beypore..... Saturday.
„	Mahéwa	„	„ Calicut ..... „
„	Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry... „
„	Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore... „
„	Carwar	„	„ Mangalore ... Sunday.
„	Compta	„	„ Compta ..... Monday.
„	Mangalore ...	Tuesday.	„ Carwar ..... „
„	Cannanore...	Wednesday.	„ Goa..... Tuesday.
„	Tellicherry...	„	„ Vingorla..... „
„	Calicut	„	„ Malwan..... „
„	Beypore	„	„ Ratnaghurry Wednesday
Arrive	Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay.....Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kinsconne, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE RHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 21st March, 1870.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Donzo, expected to arrive here in about a fortnight.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 31st instant, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight &c., apply to

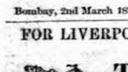
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FIGUIERY and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Pasteur.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a cheap rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of delivering their Cargo at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average Rates ruling by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to effect on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden.....	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 30

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lafierre, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 4th April, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martino, 10 sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Reinnard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscon, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain R. Steysal, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th April, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st May.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£26	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by M.M.S.T. STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Gulf of Venice. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE :

First Class..... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer BENGAL (2185 Tons and 465 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL about the end of April.

She will carry passengers at the following rates :—

TO SUEZ.....	£40
TO PORT SAID	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£60

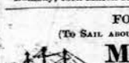
For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail about the end of this Month).



MESSRS JOHN WILLIS and SON'S magnificent teak-built Ship THE TWEED, Al 15 years, 1745 tons, William Stuart, Commander, under engagement to H. M. Government, has very superior accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, full particulars regarding which may be obtained of Captain Stuart on board The Tweed, or from

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents of The Tweed.

Bombay, 18th March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First "Lass Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DILHARREE, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Bruce without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Steam Ship MILBANKE, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Smyth without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 15th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per steam ship BYWELL CASTLE, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Crawford without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steam Ship SPARTAN, Captain Reddead, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS without delay for their respective goods; failing which the goods will be landed at the risk and expence of the concerned. Captain Reddead will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents s. s. Spartan.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 28th March 1870, H. M.'s Steam Tug PEHLWAN, of 140 9/14 Tons and 45 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final, until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government; a deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down at the time sale, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ..... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

TUESDAY, 22ND MARCH 1870.

LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
OF THE
STAR DRAMATIC TROUPE,
who will appear in an
ELEGANT COMEDY
AND THE
LAUGHABLE FARCE
OF THE
YOUNG WIDOW.

The evening's Entertainment will commence with the elegant Comedy in two Acts, by Charles Dance, Esq., entitled,

A WONDERFUL WOMAN.

The Marquis de Frontignac	Mr. H. Richardson.
The Viscount de Mille-fleurs.....	Mr. W. South.
Rodolphe (a young Painter).....	Mr. F. H. Pollock.
Crepin (a Cobbler).....	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Fransceri	Mr. O. Deering.
Tasket.....	Mr. Cooke.
Madame Hortense (a rich Widow).....	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Cecile	Miss Fanny Wiseman.

The performance will conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled,

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

Mandeville	Mr. F. H. Pollock.
Splash	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Aurelia.....	Miss Waldy Deering.
Lucy	Miss Fanny Wiseman.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 23RD MARCH,
THE MINSTRELS,
IN A
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
WITH
DAVE CARSON
FOR THE LAST TIME AS
THE BENGALEE BABOO.

HARVEY'S
NATIONAL CIRCUS
ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 22ND MARCH.

THE GREAT TROUPE
OF
EQUESTRIANS,
ACROBATS,
GYMNASTS,
AND
THE TRAINED STUD OF HORSES,
IN THEIR
WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES

Doors open 8-15; Performance commencing at 9 o'clock.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s.s. RANGOON, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. BANGALORE, from Southampton, 19th February.
„ TANJORE, from Marseilles, 27th February.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
„ CEYLON, from Southampton, 12th February.
„ TIBER, from Liverpool, 13th February.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21st March 1870.

PURIFIED EXTRACT OF
LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.

Cleanses and imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair; prevents the formation of dandriff; and keeps the skin soft and cool.

Cash. Credit.
Prepared and sold in bottles at ..... Rs. 1-12 Rs. 2-0

BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER; 96, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON;
47, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL;
80, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.
Capital One Million Sterling.

Board of Directors:—

DAVID HARRISON Esq., Chairman: BERNHARD LEIBERT, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

John Barratt, Esq.	John Holiday, Esq.
Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart. M.P.	James Hutchinson, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq.	William Mallalieu, Esq.
James Chadwick, Esq.	John Napier, Esq.
Thomas Barham Foster, Esq.	

Secretary—Jas. B. Northcott.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries, and the Colonies, at the usual rates.

The undersigned beg to give notice that they have been appointed Agents in Bombay to the above named Insurance Company and are now prepared to receive applications for all descriptions of Fire Insurances.

EDWARD BIGG & Co.

2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly-imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season :—

Egyptian	at Rs. 10 per cwt.
New Orleans.....	at Rs. 25 „
Sea Island.....	at Rs. 25 „
Peruvian	at Rs. 75 „
Bourbon.....	at Rs. 10 „

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges, when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible (addressed to Mr. HARRISON, Senior Cotton Inspector), in order that applicants may be called to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their Seed until sowing time.

Applications for Hinganghat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once to enable the Cotton Commissioner to estimate the total quantities of those Seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Town Hall, Bombay, 19th March 1870.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the best Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES :

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANGALDAS & Co., CALICUT and MERCARA.
„ JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866
and
of the BOMBAY and KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited.

Upon the application of the Liquidator of the abovenamed Association, and upon reading the order dated the 26th day of October 1869, the certificate of Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, dated 16th February 1870, as to the settlement of the list of Contributories, two affidavits of the said Liquidator, respectively filed in this matter on the 19th day of February 1870, and the 5th day of March, instant, in support of the said application and the exhibits thereto annexed, and upon reading the several affidavits of Baljee Crustnanathjee, Charles Pelle, and Purshotam Ramchandra, filed respectively on the 19th day of February 1870, and on the 26th day of February 1870, the affidavit of Ramchundra Mussoba, affirmed and filed on the 21st February 1870, and upon hearing Mr. McCulloch, Counsel for the Liquidator, and Mr. Hurrell and Mr. Prentis, who appeared for the Creditors of the said Association in support of the application, and upon hearing Mr. Anstey, Counsel for the Contributories—It is ordered that a Call of Rupees 20 per share be made on all the Contributories of the said Association. And it is further ordered that each such Contributory do, on or before the 1st day of April next, pay into the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to the account of the Liquidator of the Bombay and Kattiawar Financial and Commercial Association, Limited, the amount which will be due from him or her in respect of such call. And it is lastly ordered that the further hearing of this application be adjourned until the 2nd day of April next.—Dated this 7th day of March 1870.

C. SARGENT.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given that HUNSRAZ CURRUMSEY, of Bombay, in the East Indies, Hindoo inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to SELL all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with one new House, one old House, two Fountains, one Tank, Watercloset and huts erected, standing and being thereon, situate, lying and being at Tardeo without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12,347 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and abutted and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north side thereof, partly by property of the said Hunsraz Currumsey; on or towards the east side thereof, partly by the property of Dulputbhoy Bhugwandas and partly by the property of Nabob of Surat; on or towards the south side thereof by property belonging to the Nabob of Surat; and on towards the west side thereof by property belonging to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and which said hereditaments and premises, together with the said property of the said Hunsraz Currumsey hereinbefore referred to as situated on the north side thereof, is situated on the south side of the Public Road leading from Byculla over the Railway Bridge to Tardeo and is the subdivision of Mazagaon, in the island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. A-374 and B-374, and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hunsraz Currumsey. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof after which time the sale will be completed and all claims preferred shall be considered as null and void.—Dated this 21st day of March 1870.

HIMINGTON, HOPE, & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Consignees of WAMA, 3,800 bags of Rice, shipped per SNOWDEN, from Akyab, by Wuzeeallay and Mooradally, are informed that the same are ready for delivery; and if boats are not sent immediately, the same will be landed by Captain Carry, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

NOTICES.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by William Holl after A. de Salome.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the ONLY ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY and Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE
FOR
LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, in Liquidation.

Upon reading the Affadavit of GEORGE ALOAH KITTRIDGE, one of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, sworn on the 4th day of March, instant, and on hearing Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Solicitors for the said Liquidators, I do order that all Creditors of and claimants upon the aforesaid Company do, on or before the 5th day of April 1870, send in their names, addresses and the particulars of their debts, claims and demands, in writing, to the Liquidators of the said Company, at their Office in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, Bombay, and in default thereof they will be finally excluded and barred from all claims against the said Company; and I do further direct that this order be advertised once in the "Bombay Government Gazette," once in the "Gazette of India," once in the "Bengal Government Gazette," and three times in the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," "Jame-Jamsheed," and "Bombay Summachar," respectively.—Dated this 5th day of March 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Attornies for the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company.

No. 145.

FORT WILLIAM.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—PUBLIC.

The 11th January 1870.

NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL is pleased to direct the publication of the following Advertisement :—

ADVERTISEMENT.

1. The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rheea, or China grass, in the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labour being great.

2. The demand for the fibre is now large, and no doubt might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.

3. The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included, of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture, to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable and cheap; and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.

4. To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.

5. Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.

6. Arrangements will be made by the Government of India for the supply of carefully dried stems, and specimens of fibre separated from the bark, but subjected to no other process, to mechanical firms and others desirous of competing, on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

7. All machinery, &c., must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to a locality which will be notified hereafter, probably in the North-West Provinces or the Punjab, and there worked under the supervision of their own representatives for a sufficient time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during the currency.

8. One year from the date of this advertisement will be allowed for the preparation of the machines, and their transport to the locality named for the competition; and the trials will then be made, and the decision of the judges announced. If no invention of sufficient merit is received in the abovenamed period to obtain the prize offered, the Government will consider to allow machines to be tendered for trial till the end of two years from the same date, after which, or on the award of the prize, the offers hereby made will be withdrawn.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,
E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MATHERAN ALEXANDRA HOTEL—PROPRIETOR, J. C. PINTO.—The PROPRIETOR undertakes to LOOK after BUNGALOWS on the Hill and to pay the Servants monthly and arrange for and superintend repairs on receipt of sufficient advances.

The charge for those services is Rs. 30 per annum.

A Register of Houses to be let is kept, and any House on the Register will be shown to Visitors free of charge.

A commission of 4 per cent on the rent will be charged to the owners of Houses let by the Proprietor of this Hotel.

DICKSON & Co.'s AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, No. 3, Forbes Street, will be OPEN on the 12th instant. Messrs. D. & Co. have spared no expense to make their Establishment the most comfortable and recherche. Tiffin, Billiard, and Reading Rooms in the Fort. Breakfast and Dinners for large or small parties on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits and Beer of the best Brands procurable. Hot Tiffins sent to any part of the Fort. Messrs. D. & Co., having had great experience in out-door catering, are prepared to supply on the shortest notice Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, and Pic Nic Parties.

10th March 1870.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout the season, beg to intimate that they

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for Colabas.

CALCUTTA.—15TH MARCH, 1870.

THE following transactions were reported in Government Securities:—4 per cents at R. 95-0 to 95-2 or 5-0 to 4-14 discounts and small amounts at one to two annas higher; 5 per cents of 1866-67 at Rs. 107-0 and 107-2; and 15 years' Debentures, good amounts, at Rs. 108-6.

The following sales and purchases in shares were reported to-day National Bank shares, at Rs. 185.—*Englishman.*

(From TOOLMIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, MAR. 14.)

PRODUCE continues very scarce, hence prices continue very dear. Cotton is wanted for China, hence shipments to Europe are suspended for the present, and before they can be resumed the price of fair Bengal in Calcutta must decline to Rs. 20—21. Rosin-Lac continues to command attention; shippers take the article readily; it remains to be seen if consumers in Europe will do likewise. New crop Linseed and Rapeseed are wanted, and business is in progress for delivery in Calcutta during April—May. The gathering of the year's Safflower crop has commenced, and the first arrivals are expected to reach this market early next month; the crop will not be large.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—Has again declined another 1/16d. during the week, and closes with a weaker tendency.

Quotations per Rupee at 6 months' sight.

Bank Bills ..... 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 13/16d
1st Class Credits ..... 1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Document Bills ..... 1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.

FREIGHTS.—To Great Britain have advanced 2s. 6d. per ton during the week in consequence of more activity in the demand for tonnage Coastwise and for Mauritius, still there is no real improvement in the quantity of produce offering for shipment to Europe; stocks remaining as scarce as before. The unfixed tonnage in Port has decreased during the week from 20 to 12,000 tons, while at Bombay the unfixed tonnage amounts to 100,000 tons.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 19th March, compared with the statement issued on the 12th March:—

LIABILITIES.	12th Mar.	19th Mar.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ..... Rs.	50,00,000	50,40,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	93,82,365	1,07,00,555
Deposits at Head Office	2,68,86,196	2,58,63,246
Deposits at Branches	16,69,874	15,85,726
Bank Post Bills outstanding	20,73,241	18,72,846
Reserve	2,92,936	2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits	5,64,619	4,95,956
Rs.	4,70,71,768	4,68,12,265
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	31,15,372	30,40,228
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	15,85,369	15,03,409
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	26,37,165	25,51,020
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	99,24,450	95,48,651
Dead Stock	4,72,007	
Less written off	20,000	
	4,52,007	4,52,007
Stamps	6,722	6,652
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	9,18,173	10,55,874
Overdrafts	2,168	1,927
Government Reserve, Cash	55,82,905	67,00,555
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,44,55,668	1,29,94,969
Do. do. at Branches	73,89,855	78,56,286
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	9,51,699	9,00,354
Rs.	4,70,71,768	4,68,12,265

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 21.

Hazelgrove, Captain, Ordnance Department, on duty, from Poona.
Plasket, Captain, 2-24th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
Ryves, Lieutenant, 19th Bengal Lancers, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.
Pollock, Lieutenant, Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from England.
Teed, Cornet, Probationer Commt. Department, on duty, from ——
Cunningham, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Craigie, Lieutenant, General List, Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Currie, Lieutenant, 1st Light Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Fuller, Assistant Surgeon, 4th Hussars, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 21.

Lilly, Major, Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, to Bolarum.
Schneider, Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate General, on duty, to Poona.
Blunt, Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Finch, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Holley, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Whitlaw, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Johnson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Pelly, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Persian Gulf.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 7th March 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

2nd Battalion 25th Foot.—Captain J. R. Harvey to be Major, from the 9th March 1869.

1st Battalion 19th Foot.—The Commander-in-Chief accepts the resignation tendered by Lieutenant Moir of his appointment as Adjutant; and is pleased to make the following nomination, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

Lieutenant Alfred J. Paterson to be Adjutant, vice Moir, who resigns the appointment. Dated 22nd February 1870.

1st Foot.—The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieutenant and Local Captain H. G. Thomson; and is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

Ensign Richard Eaton Bouchier to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thomson, who retires. Dated 23rd February 1870.

Major C. W. Fletcher, Bengal Staff Corps, recently promoted, is transferred from the 6th Bengal Cavalry to Bareilly, for general duty.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having, on his recent promotion, been posted to the battalion specified:—

5th Foot.—Lieutenant G. H. Dyke, 1st Battalion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

7th Foot (1st Battalion.)—Lieutenant W. B. Browne, to Calcutta, for six months, from date of leaving Roorkee, to study the native languages.

12th Foot (2nd Battalion.)—Captain and Local Major F. Bagnell, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. McLean, M.D., to the hills north of Deyrah, for six months, from date of availing himself of the same, on medical certificate.

37th Foot.—Captain H. Stewart, (Aide-de-Camp to Major General Beatson, commanding the Sirhind Division,) from the 30th March to the 30th September, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

88th Foot.—Captain H. Waring, to Bombay, from the 1st to the 30th April, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

92nd Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel F. Macbean, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England, from the 26th March to the 26th October, on private affairs.

102nd Foot.—Ensign A. T. S. A. Bird, (2nd Wing Subaltern 28th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, for six months, from the 13th February, to study the native languages.

109th Foot.—Lieutenant C. A. Cathcart, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Colonel A. Turner, (doing duty at Umballah,) to visit Kursowlie and adjacent hills, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the furlough rule of 1868.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel W. Fane, (Commandant 19th Bengal Cavalry,) to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Major H. A. Cleeve-mison, (doing general duty at Bandra,) to Madras, Bangalore and Neilgherry hills, from the 10th February, for six months, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1854.

Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Stephens, (doing duty at Rawulpindee,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving Rawulpindee, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry.—Major General W. F. Beatson, (Commanding Sirhind Division,) to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service.—Staff Assistant Surgeon H. C. Pipple, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 9th March 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant H. M. Robertson to be Captain, from the 23rd of December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

6th Foot.—Lieutenant Henry Whemyss Magee, from the 77th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Hollingworth, who exchanges. Dated 1st March 1870.

77th Foot.—Captain Louis P. Gould, from the 96th Foot, to be Captain, vice Gwynne, who exchanges. Dated 1st March 1870.

Lieutenant Reginald Hollingworth, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Magee, who exchanges. Dated 1st March 1870.

96th Foot.—Captain N. X. Gwynne, from the 77th Foot, to be Captain, vice Gould, who exchanges. Dated 1st March 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant F. C. Burton, officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Barrow, appointed to another situation. Dated 2nd March 1870.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain R. D. Osborn, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Jackson, on furlough. Dated 2nd March 1870.

Captain H. A. McNair, attached to the corps, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Waterhouse, on furlough. Dated 2nd March 1870.

19th Bengal Cavalry.—Major H. Melville, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Fane, on furlough. Dated 2nd March 1870.

1st Native Infantry.—Major F. J. Craigie, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Nedham, on furlough. Dated 2nd March 1870.

Captain R. F. Angelo, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Craigie. Dated 2nd March 1870.

2nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. A. D. Gordon, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Channer, on furlough. Dated 3rd March 1870.

6th Native Infantry.—Captain H. W. Shoubridge, General List, Infantry, attached to the 13th Native Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Martin, who has obtained furlough. Dated 2nd March 1870.

8th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant T. E. Verner, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Walter, appointed Adjutant. Dated 2nd March 1870.

Lieutenant C. M. Keighley, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Verner. Dated 2nd March 1870.

13th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Fisher, Bengal Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Taylor, appointed to the 21st Native Infantry. Dated 2nd March 1870.

15th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Thompson, officiating 2nd in Command, to be 2nd in Command, vice Glasse, who is removed from that appointment. Dated 2nd March 1870.

19th Native Infantry.—Ensign W. Hailes, from 1st Wing Subaltern 18th Native Infantry, to be Quartermaster, vice Rundall, deceased. Dated 2nd March 1870.

22nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G. J. Hare, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Bridges, on furlough. Dated 2nd March 1870.

Captain T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, General List, Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Beddy, on furlough. Dated 2nd March 1870.

Lieutenant A. E. Gordon, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Hare. Dated 2nd March 1870.

29th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel A. Pond, Staff Corps, to officiate as Commandant, vice Gordon, on furlough. Dated 2nd March 1870.

Captain T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, General List, Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Beddy, on furlough. Dated 2nd March 1870.

Lieutenant F. R. C. Voyle, Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Clutterbuck, who has vacated on promotion. Dated 2nd March 1870.

Lieutenant A. Oldham, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 12th Native Infantry, to be Quartermaster, vice Voyle, appointed Adjutant. Dated 3rd March 1870.

30th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. G. C. Halkett, Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Webster, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 2nd March 1870.

Ensign G. F. Young, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Halkett. Dated 2nd March 1870.

35th Native Infantry.—Ensign T. H. Goldney, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Nicolay, appointed Adjutant to the 35th Native Infantry. Dated 2nd March 1870.

41st Native Infantry.—Major T. Taylor, Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Command, vice McDougall, who has retired from the service. Dated 2nd March 1870.

42nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant A. K. Abbott, from 1st Wing Subaltern 11th Native Infantry, to be Quartermaster, vice Beeston, who has vacated on promotion. Dated 3rd March 1870.

Lieutenant Colonel T. E. Gordon, Staff Corps, officiating 1st Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General to the Sirhind Division, vice Lieutenant Colonel Hire, proceeded on leave to England. Dated 3rd March 1870.

The provisional promotion of Ensign P. K. Doyne, 33th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Rudman, appointed Adjutant, as published at page 44 of General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, is cancelled. Dated 25th February 1870.

Lieutenant L. Wyatt, 55th Foot, is appointed to officiate as Aide-de-camp to Brigadier General A. H. L. Wyatt, in temporary command of the Jhelum Division.

The permission granted to Ensign J. N. Walker, 55th Foot, to join the Senior Department of the Thomason College, Roorkee, by G. O. C. C. 28th September 1869, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Captain (Local Major) J. H. Read (C Battery 18th Brigade) to England, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

1st Foot (2nd Battalion.)—Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Cole, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

19th Foot (2nd Battalion.)—Ensign F. L. Tottenham, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

33th Foot.—Lieutenant H. Conor, (Instructor of Musketry,) to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board, doing duty with invalids and time-expired men on the voyage.

76th Foot.—Colonel H. C. Brewster, to port of embarkation, from the 8th February to the 19th March, or date of departure from India; and to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Captain and Local Major J. C. Clarke, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

85th Foot.—Ensign W. W. Kettlewell, to Bombay, from the 5th to the 14th March, preparatory to embarkation for England.

88th Foot.—Captain L. C. Scott, to Calcutta, from the 27th February to the 26th March, to appear before a medical board.

103rd Foot.—Captain P. Murray, to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Rifle Brigade (3rd Battalion.)—Major T. H. Ratcliff, (Paymaster), to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Colonel G. W. M. Hall, (Commandant 3rd Bengal Cavalry,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Stafford, (Commanding 19th Native Infantry,) to Bombay, from the 1st to the 31st March, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

Major A. H. B. Bruce, (doing general duty at Meerut,) to Nynee Tal and Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Bengal Cavalry.—Colonel R. J. Hawthorne, (doing duty at Mean Meer,) to visit Nynee Tal and the hills north of Umbala, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs under the rules of 1868.

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant J. Fraser, (28th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon A. F. Richmond, (38th Native Infantry), to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on six months' furlough, on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 15.)

Mr. T. Von D. Hardinge, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, three months' privilege leave.

Mr. C. W. W. Martin, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, for one month.

Colonel E. A. Foord, R.E., Superintending Engineer of the 5th Division, thirty days' preparatory leave, from the 20th March 1870.

Mr. B. Lacey, Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, one month's privilege leave.

Mr. Pennel Ashmead Cole, Deputy Collector, Calicut, to act as Registrar of Shipping for that Port, during the absence of the Collector.

The Reverend Augustus Clifford Bell, M.A., Assistant Chaplain, Church of Scotland, to be Chaplain, from the 8th instant.

Surgeon William Robert Cornish, F.R.C.S., officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to be Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. G. Campbell, Royal Artillery, Acting Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, Fort St. George, to be in charge of the Stationery Office from the date of assuming charge, or until further orders.

Mr. William Alexander Willock is admitted as a Member of the Madras Civil Service from the 12th instant, the date of his arrival.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. Gordon, of the Staff Corps, Probationary Superintendent of Police on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, to embark from Madras.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain William Eliott Lockhart, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, Acting Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, vice Lieutenant P. Sanderson, resigned.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, James Lancaster Ranking to be Deputy Inspector-General with permanent rank, from the 28th instant, vice Deputy Inspector-General Orr, whose tour of appointment will expire on that date.

Surgeon William Johnston, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, from the 28th instant, to complete the Establishment.

Leave to Europe granted in G. O. G. 22nd February 1870, to Major C. W. Cox, of the Staff Corps, Wing Officer 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Major-General H. W. Blake, of the Infantry, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Stainforth, Commandant 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Major W. J. Vizard, of the Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer 19th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough for 18 months, and to embark from Madras.

Major F. M. Raynsford, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, Wynaad, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon E. B. Dawson on furlough (medical certificate) for 20 months, and to embark from Madras.

Surgeon John Wilson having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major, with effect from the 9th March 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Madras Volunteer Guards.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment and promotion:—

Mr. Thomas James Broome to be Ensign in No. 2 Company.

Lieutenant F. O. Sherman to be Captain in No. 6 Company.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, March 16.)

Mr. William Hope Angelo Short, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is retransferred to Pillibheet with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties at Agra.

Baboo Umesh Chandra Sanyal, M.A., Assistant Master in the Benares College, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Mathematics in that college, during the absence on leave of Mr. Edward Ellis Rogers, M.A., or until further orders.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Avond	Gibson	Newcastle, Nov. 19.
	Erato	Jones	Liverpool, Dec. 2.
	Orithuiya	Hughes	Liverpool, Dec. 4.
	Marinus	Angeline	London, Sept. 13.
21	Hermann	Schiblit	Hamburg, Oct. 11.
	Calliope	——	Calcutta, Feb. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Martaban	Gun	Rangoon.
	Conorin (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Coast and Goa.
	H. M. S. Forte [....	Heath	Trincomalee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship British India, Weighmis, to Diamond Island.
Ship William Stewart, Cock, to Calcutta.
Ship Acacia, Henderson, to London via Colombo.
Ship G. L. Hall, Bloxley, to Cochin.
Ship Ismail, Jones, to Calcutta.
Ship Galatea, Wheeland, to Calcutta.
Ship Sir Walter Scott, Shaw, to Liverpool.
Steamer General Outram, Teasdale, to Cutch Mandvee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Cashmere, to Liverpool.
Ship Lewis Fletcher, to Liverpool.
Ship Scimitar, to Havre.
Steamer Travancore, to China, &c.
Steamer Spartan, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
17	Bowfell	——	Liverpool
	Dolbadern Castle	——	London
	Iron King	——	London
	Himalaya	——	Marseilles

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
15	Carisbrook Castle	——	——
16	Simla (s)	——	——
	Pahawan	——	——

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BULKLEY—March 20th, at Khandalla, the wife of T. A. Bulkley, Esq., Civil Engineer, of a daughter.
CLARKE-JERVOISE—March 14th, at Surat, the wife of A. Clarke-Jervoise, Esq., C.S., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GRANT—March 14th, at Bancoorah, the wife of J. P. Grant, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GASPER—JORDAN—March 15th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Revd. J. Stevenson, M.A., Nicholas Malcolm Gasper, Esq., to Rosannah, second daughter of J. P. Jordan, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATH.

HOGG—March 16th, at 2, Camac Street, Calcutta, Charles Swinton Hogg, Administrator General of Bengal—aged 46 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHT—DUFFIELD—March 15th, at Christ Church, Madras, James Sykes Wright, Esq., to Mary Ross, third daughter of John M. Duffield, Esq., of Gibraltar.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGES.

LEWIS—INNES—March 15th, at Meerut, by the Rev. J. Abergh Mackay, B.D., Alfred Lewis, Esq., M.D., 4th (Q. O.) Hussars, to Annie, only daughter of Major P. R. Innes, Bengal Army.
LUCY—BEAUMONT—March 15th, at Saint George's Church, Agra, by the Revd. W. H. Tribe M.A., John Edwin Lucy, to Elizabeth Mary, relict of James M. Beaumont.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1870.

ALTHOUGH we have already discussed, briefly, the Laws and Regulations Bill, the public will, perhaps, read with some interest the comments of a well-known contributor on the measure. "An ordinary reader," writes "J. M. M." from London, "would not infer from Mr. Grant Duff's speech, on the second reading of the East India (Laws and Regulations) Bill, that the Bill is a cunning device of the English Ministry to prevent natives of India from attaining the highest posts in the government of their own country. Indeed, the Under-Secretary of State expressly declared, with a great show of candour, that his anxiety was to give the natives a larger instead of a smaller share of political power; and he could hardly find words big enough to describe the satisfaction he felt at being allowed to make a fresh experiment in the direction of doing more for the people of India by the people. A tendency to magnify his office is Mr. Grant Duff's besetting sin. He overawed simple members of the House of Commons by expatiating on the vastness of the British dominion in India, and, much in Sir Bartle Frere's style, tried to point anew the argument against centralization by asserting that the present system of legislating for distant provinces by means of a Council which sits half the year at Calcutta and half the year at Simla, is like having a large Select Committee of the House of Commons to sit six months at Dantzig and six months at the baths of Lucca, and do all the general and most of the local work of government for the whole of Europe except Russia. These geographical comparisons always remind one of the ingenious calculations that are published from time to time in the papers about the number of times that the quantity of yarn spun in Manchester, if extended in a single thread, would go round the world. They may supply a convenient *memoria technica* to enable us to call to mind at any moment what is the actual size of British India; but they are extremely misleading when used to convey the impression that the political needs of two countries of equal area must necessarily be very much alike. Not content with thus dwelling on the physical grandeur of the territories confided to his care, or with telling the House that 'our rule in India is incomparably the most vast and most interesting political experiment now being carried on on the face of the earth,' Mr. Grant Duff went on to speak, in terms of exaggerated praise, of the capacity of natives of India for civil government. 'He remembered,' he said, 'having been often told by one who had lived in the closest intimacy with all the leading men of that great Indian generation in which Munro and Elphinstone were the most conspicuous names, that the ablest politician he had ever known in life was a Mahratta Brahmin, and he believed his experience was by no means unique.' Is not this probably an unconscious adaptation of the remark made by the Duke of Wellington, in one of his letters to Sir John Malcolm, that Talleyrand reminded him very much of 'an old friend, Balloojee (the Mahratta Brahmin who managed the Peishwa's affairs at the time of the battle of Assaye),' only he is not nearly so clever?' The Duke evidently meant, not so much to pay a compliment to the Hindoo, as to sneer at the French statesman, and to show his own contempt for those diplomatic arts in which Talleyrand was skilled beyond all his contemporaries. 'These intriguers,' says the English soldier in a confidential aside to Sir John Malcolm, 'are much the same sort of people all the world over. Here is Talleyrand, whose *finesse* has been more than a match for the genius of Napoleon; and yet what a miserable creature he is! Our old friend Balloojee would beat him in clever lying any day.' Without pretending to decide whether this opinion was just or not, possibly the savage scorn with which Mr. Disraeli, in his novels, speaks of the Duke's political capacity, represents pretty fairly what Talleyrand himself might have said on the other side. One may at least take it as a certainty that there is no place for native Talleyrands under the English Government in India. In Native States there is still a career open for such men; but a foreign Government must, in the nature of things, be based on the negation of all political activity among the people governed. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald would hardly thank a Secretary of State for giving him a great native diplomatist or political reformer as a colleague in the Executive Council of Bombay. And in point of fact, Mr. Grant Duff himself shrinks from recommending that natives should be eligible for high political appointments. All his tall talk only brings him to his lame and impotent conclusion—'Of course the service, of native administrators could only be used at present in quite exceptional cases, but there were probably a very considerable number of natives who might be employed with great advantage to the State in a judicial capacity.'

"If this is all that the Bill aims at accomplishing, the *Pall Mall Gazette* may be right in hinting that the key to the measure is the desire of the India Office to lessen instead of enlarging the opportunities natives now enjoy of contending for the prizes of the Civil Service. Old Indians have begun to feel uncomfortable at seeing the number of young Bengalees and Parsees who come to England every year to try if they can enter the service by the straight gate of competitive examination, and, still more, the increasing proportion of these candidates who are successful. Yet a few years, they say, and these clever young men will have reached the highest grade of the service, and be ranked among the senior civilians from whom you select your commissioners of provinces, members of Council, and lieutenant-governors. You cannot run the risk of entrusting these high posts to natives; but, if you systematically exclude them, after they have served with credit in subordinate offices, you will be justly chargeable with breach of faith in treating them differently from their covenanted English colleagues. The remedy proposed is a droll one. It is difficult to appreciate the profound sagacity of the suggestion, that, to keep young natives from coming to England to compete with our own countrymen, what is really a native disabilities bill should be passed enabling the Viceroy to promote natives from the uncovenanted service to posts hitherto held only by covenanted civilians, but with the secret understanding that these promotions shall not be suffered to break the English monopoly of *political* appointments. There may be consummate craft in a scheme which is intended to make natives think they will succeed better in life by waiting on the Viceroy's pleasure in India than by taking their chance in open competition at home. But will the bait be swallowed so greedily as the *Pall Mall* seems to imagine? The natives respect strength, they respect honesty, but it is not easy to outwit or overcome them by double-dealing. If our statesmen had the courage to say openly—'We intend to repudiate some of the fine promises made in that ineffably foolish Proclamation of 1858, which Lord Derby's Government issued, as soon as India had been reconquered, in order apparently to prepare fresh dangers for the Empire; so long as England rules this country, it is impossible that no distinction should be made in the choice of men for political employment between an Englishman and a native, and, so far at least as regards the chief executive appointments, these must always be reserved for Englishmen'—this decision would be at once submitted to by the people, even if it were not accepted by the majority as just and reasonable. But when, on the one hand, we affect to uphold that Proclamation, and to open the Civil Service to all British-born subjects without distinction of race or creed, while on the other hand we employ underhand means to withhold from the natives the privileges of which we dare not directly deprive them, we need not be surprised if the author of this crooked and unworthy policy soon ceases to be regarded by the people of this country with feelings either of gratitude or fear, or if their deep-laid schemes only precipitate the collision they are designed to avert."

H. M. S. FORTE left Bombay yesterday for Trincomalee.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Sphinx, Captain Steyskaly, from Trieste, bound for Bombay, left Aden yesterday.

IT is understood that the migration to Simla of the Supreme Government will not begin till the latter end of the first week in April.

IT appears from the "Allygurh Institute Gazette" that M. de Tassy has taken up in Paris the subject of Hindee *vs.* Oordoo as the Court language of Upper India.

DR. ABBOTT, Inspector-General of Prisons, has been appointed Sanitary Commissioner of the Berars. Dr. Brake succeeds Dr. Abbott as Inspector-General of Prisons.

COLONEL BROOME, the Military Controller-General in Bengal, who went to Burmah in search of health, has returned so well that he is not now likely to take leave to England.

SIR SALAR JUNG and the Resident at Hyderabad arrived in Lucknow last Wednesday evening. They were both the guests of Colonel Barrow, and intended leaving in a day or two, after seeing the place.

CAPTAIN E. H. ASHE, Staff Corps, has been permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

THE "Pioneer" hears that Mr. Walker, Assistant Commissioner, Oonao, has been suspended for two months by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, on account of his too summary procedure in a case recently tried in his Court.

WE hear (says the "Pioneer") that Mr. W. W. Hunter, in his recent tour through the Northern district of Madras, Orissa, and the wild Tributary States on our southern frontier, has, among other things, discovered a tribe whose sole clothing consists of three necklaces and a bunch of leaves.

THE Oomrawuttee Branch Railway is to be commenced at once. The discovery of coal on the Berar side of the Wurdah river, nearly opposite to the "Mayo Colliery" in Chanda, has rendered desirable the survey for a line of railway of the country on the right bank of the river, and an engineer and staff have been deputed to the duty. A special officer for irrigation has been appointed to Berar, and Major Mayne (President at Hyderabad in the P. W. D., and who has just been to Calcutta) has returned to Akola to start these measures, which have received an impetus from the Governor-General's visit.

RUSSIA (says a Bengal contemporary) has taken the first backward step in Asia. For the moment the anti-national party, with the Czar at their head, have obtained the ascendancy, and Samarkand has been, or is about to be, restored to the Ameer of Bokhara. It is difficult to reconcile this with the designs of Russia on Khiva and the Caspian Expedition, but for the hour Russia has evidently determined to hasten more slowly. The financial reasons for this contraction of her present frontier line are strong, since Turkistan has thus far proved a costly acquisition. But the moment Bokhara troops reappear in the citadel of Samarkand, the prestige of Russia will suffer as much as that of England will be increased in Asia.

IT is understood that Sir William Mansfield desires to make a farewell speech on the occasion of the delivery of the Financial Statement. "There is the usual speculation," says the Scrampore paper, "as to the budget—whether there will be a loan in India, whether the grain duties will be reduced or abolished, whether the 2 per cent. income tax will be increased. We may state that there is not the slightest prospect of a loan in India. The Financial Department has certainly been making inquiries as to the advantage of placing an export duty of 4 annas a maund, or 9d. a cwt., on jute. The idea seems to be that jute can bear a duty better than rice and some other articles, and that only thus will it be possible to reduce or abolish the grain duties."

REPLY OF THE PRINCE TO THE JUSTICES' ADDRESS.

TO THE CORPORATION OF JUSTICES FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,—I return you my warm acknowledgments for the address in which you welcome me to your city.

It would indeed have surprised me to find that the inhabitants of Bombay were not as ready to assert their loyalty and devotion to the Queen, as those of any other city in India. During my progress through the land I have been met everywhere with eager expression of affectionate allegiance to Her Majesty, and I rejoice to be assured that this great commercial city, the earliest possession of Great Britain in the East Indies—the most nearly connected with her now—is no exception to this rule. My visit to Bombay—short, unfortunately, as I am forced to make it—has enabled me to satisfy myself as to the loyal sentiments of its population, and I will not fail to convey to Her Majesty the gratifying opinion which I have formed on this point.

It will give the Queen no small satisfaction to know that her government of this country has been attended with such happy results to the well-being of the subjects, and that she rules in India over a contented people.

For myself, it increases my pleasure to feel that I am a welcome visitor to your great city, and I hope you will accept my sincere thanks for the kind wishes that you express for my future career.

March 18th 1870. (Signed) ALFRED.

THE REPLY TO THE SENATE'S ADDRESS.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received your address with the most lively satisfaction, the more so, because it proceeds from an University which I am convinced must have a most important influence upon the moral and intellectual advancement of the inhabitants of this great Province of the British Empire.

I heartily congratulate you upon the promising results which have already attended your labours in the cause of education, and your efforts have my warmest sympathy. I agree with you in the conviction that as education becomes more widely extended, it will tend to bring about that contented obedience to law and cheerful submission to authority which are the foundation of intelligent loyalty and the basis of all civilization.

For the kind wishes that you express for my welfare, I thank you heartily, and I can only say that if my visit to India should prove of any benefit to its people, as I hope may be the case, I shall be doubly rewarded; first, by the pleasure that I have myself experienced during my most interesting tour; and, secondly, by the reflection that it has not been without some good results to those who have so kindly received me.

March 18th 1870. (Signed) ALFRED.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

MESSRS. NICOL & Co. have received the following telegram:—

"Beypore, 21st—s.s. Dacca landed the Duke at 2 P.M. to-day."

The Captain further states in his telegram that the Duke was highly pleased with the steamer and the accommodation, and presented him with a testimonial before leaving the steamer. The Dacca returns to Bombay.

DEPARTURE OF THE GAEKWAR.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR left Bombay for Baroda yesterday morning. He was accompanied from his camp by Brigadier-General Stock, and several political and other officers, and reached the station punctually at a quarter to eight o'clock, the hour fixed for his departure. The 24th N. I. furnished a guard of honour at the station, and the Gaekwar was escorted by a large body of his own cavalry. Then, in the station a long special train was in waiting, partly filled by his Highness' followers, while the platform was crowded by others squabbling for places. When the Gaekwar drove up, however, all was quietened and his Highness was at once conducted to his saloon. Before leaving the platform the Gaekwar shook hands with the members of the Government deputation, and with a number of native gentl

IMPORTANT DECISION FOR BOMBAY HOUSEOWNERS.

ADMISSION OF LIGHT AND AIR.

A CASE of some interest for houseowners in Bombay was decided by Mr. Justice Bayley in the High Court on Saturday. It was a suit brought by Jacob Jumall against Rahmbaee, widow of Mahomed Esmail, to have the defendant restrained from maintaining any portion of a dwelling-house she had erected in 1st Don Tar Row, so as in any manner to prevent or obstruct the free access of light and air into two ancient windows as hitherto enjoyed by the plaintiff in a house belonging to him; or that the defendant might be found liable in damages of Rs. 6,000 to the plaintiff for the grievances complained of.

The plaint set forth that the plaintiff was possessed of inheritance in perpetuity to a dwelling-house in 1st Don Tar Row, outside the Fort. He purchased that in May 1865, at which time it consisted of a ground-floor and two storeys, and then, as now, had in the south or back wall of the first two ancient lights or windows through which the plaintiff's predecessors in title had been for many years entitled to have light and air enter the house. The defendant also was possessed of a piece of land on the south side of plaintiff's back wall, which had remained open or unbuilt upon till the plaintiff purchased it in 1865. In January 1869, however, the defendant commenced preparations for building on his piece of land a dwelling-house of ground-floor and three storeys, to be carried up to a greater height than plaintiff's house and having the north wall close to the back wall of plaintiff's house in such a manner as to completely block up and prevent the access of any light and air through one of the plaintiff's ancient windows in the first storey or through two-thirds of the other two ancient windows. On finding that the defendant intended to do this, the plaintiff verbally required his agent to desist from so building, but the defendant, by her agent, refused to comply, and proceeded with the building. In consequence of that the plaintiff on 8th February 1869 caused his attorney, Mr. Hurrell, to write to defendant requiring her to desist from building her house so as to shut out the light and air from his windows, and informing her that if she persisted in carrying on the operations as she intended, he would apply to the Court to restrain her from doing so. The defendant refused to comply with that request, and caused her then attorney, Mr. Abraham, to write in reply that she had every right to block up the plaintiff's windows, as they were not ancient, but lately made. At that time only the ground-floor of the intended house was built upon, and that did not interfere with the windows, but the defendant had since very rapidly proceeded with the building to the height of two storeys, and was still proceeding with it, and had built to a height greater than the plaintiff's house, having the north wall touching plaintiff's back wall, so as to completely block up and permanently prevent the access of light and air through his windows. A back room and passage of the plaintiff's house had been lighted solely by these windows, and rendered consequently dark, unwholesome, and uninhabitable, so that his property had been greatly depreciated in value by the wrongful acts of the defendant.

The defendant in her written statement denied that the plaintiff was entitled to have the light and air enter into his house through the windows as alleged, as they had existed for a period less than three years. Up to the year 1867, she said, the plaintiff's premises consisted of a ground-floor in which there were no windows on the south side; there was only a wooden loft in which there was only one window on that side; but in that year he pulled down the old, and built the present premises. None of the windows in the new premises occupied the same place as that in the old house, so that they were not ancient windows, and therefore the plaintiff had no right to the access of light and air through them.

Messrs. Marriott and Green (instructed by Messrs. Mansisty and Hurrell) were counsel for the plaintiff; Messrs. Scoble and McCulloch for the defendant.

His Lordship, in giving judgment on Saturday morning, referred at length to the authorities to show that if the right to the access of light and air had been enjoyed for twenty years before the law presumed the owner was not to be deprived of the right. The learned judge then turned to the facts of the present case. The main question, he said, was as to the ancient character of two windows in the south side of a small house at the back of the plaintiff's premises. The plaintiff said there were two windows which were ancient ones, and, on the other hand, the defendant was driven to contend that they were not ancient. One window had been entirely blocked up and the other had been mostly so, and as the defendant could not possibly hope to convince the Court that what had been done was not a nuisance, she claimed that the plaintiff was not entitled to any relief whatever. The building of the house by the defendant was commenced in January 1869, and according to the uncontradicted evidence of the plaintiff, on the 8th February 1869, and when only the posts had been put up, the following letter was written by Mr. Hurrell to defendant:—"I am instructed by Mr. Jacob Jumall to give you notice and require you to desist from building your house so as to shut out the free access of light and air from the windows of my client's house, situate in first Don Tar Row, which I am informed you propose to do. If you persist in carrying on the building operations as now intended, my client will at once apply to the Court to restrain you from doing so, and for the costs of any such proceedings you will be held responsible." To that Mr. Abraham, the then attorney for the defendant, replied:—"I am instructed by my client Rahmabee, widow of Mahomed Esmail, to acknowledge the receipt of your notice dated the 8th instant, to the address of my client, requiring her to discontinue the works of the house mentioned in your said notice now under reply. I am instructed to state that my client has every right to block up the windows mentioned in your said notice, which were not ancient but lately made by your client, and which open upon windows on the premise of my client, I am therefore instructed by my client to give you notice that if after this intimation your client interferes and forcibly prevents my client's proceeding with the work of her said house, your client will do so at his own risk, and my client will hold yours responsible for all the damages, costs and charges incidental thereto." The question in this case was, his lordship said in an exceedingly simple one, though the investigation which commenced on 1st March had occupied five days. The evidence given on behalf of the plaintiff consisted of seven witnesses, and every single individual of these who knew the premises—all of them, except Mr. Wilcox—spoke positively to the existence of the windows, and that these were not removed when the plaintiff attended the building a year or so after purchasing it in 1865. Then that was supported by a woman whom the plaintiff had summoned but not called, and who, when examined by the Court, supported him to a certain degree, though evidently not anxious to speak in his favour; and one of the witnesses called by the defendant also partly corroborated the plaintiff's witnesses. His Lordship then referred to the evidence, saying that he had no doubt the most of it was perfectly false, and probably, almost certainly, false in the knowledge of the witnesses, and so he saw no reason why the witnesses of the plaintiff should not be believed. The next question was as to the damage to the property, and on that the evidence was conclusive. Sir Matthew Sausse had asked in one of the cases which his Lordship had quoted whether there could be any doubt that building a wall within two feet of a window would interfere with the access of light and air, and there could be less doubt in this case where the wall was built close to the windows. No doubt the erection of the wall would prevent the circulation of light and air in the plaintiff's house, and he had witness had sworn that since the windows were blocked up the tenants had left the houses. Therefore, he was entitled to redress, and as he preferred a restitution of his privileges rather than the procuring of damages, a decree was given in his favour, the defendant was ordered to remove the wall, and prohibited from obstructing the access of light and air to the plaintiff's premises.

POLICE COURT.—21ST MARCH.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

ASSAULTS.—Gopall Wittoo was convicted of having assaulted Wittoo Hagoo on the 19th and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or in default of payment to be imprisoned with hard labour for ten days and bound to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 50.

Buxhoo Ismail was fined Rs. 15, (in default of payment to be imprisoned with hard labour for thirty days) and bound to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 50, for assaulting Josub Ahmed.

GAMBLING.—Hajee Amed on being convicted of gambling in a public place near the Baboola Tank was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for a month.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Abba Khoondlie was fined Rs. 5 for having cruelly tortured his bullock in Marine Street yesterday.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 12th March, 1870, Open 312 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	51,059 13 6
Merchandize	59,995 8 4
Back Boy North Trains	656 10 0
Electric Telegraph	645 5 0
Total Rs.	1,12,919 4 10

Corresponding week in March, 1869. Open 307½ Miles.

Coaching	41,624 6 11
Merchandize	66,136 13 6
Bombay North Trains	3,181 5 8
Electric Telegraph	688 12 0
Total Rs.	1,13,092 15 10
Decrease	173 11

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 18s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on March 19.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	·872 inches.
Temperature of the Air	78·4 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8 ,,
Dew Points	63·9 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·621 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1·8)	·8 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3½ A.M.) on following days	81·5 ,,
Minimum do. do.	72·3 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind N, NE, NW, NNW, N.	
Fall of rain during the week	0·05 ,,
Movement in 24 hours	275 miles.

DECISION REGARDING THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

YESTERDAY morning in the High Court Sir Charles Sargent gave judgment with regard to the report of the Lord Bishop of Bombay in reference to the Fort Christian Schools Fund.

Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Latham (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop) appeared on behalf of the relatrix, Miss Mary Prescott; Mr. Scoble and Mr. Macpherson (instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile) for the Rev. Mr. Spring.

His Lordship in giving judgment said—By decree made in this suit on 6th March 1869, I ordered on the consent of all parties, and after hearing the Advocate General in person, that the 5 per cent. Government promissory notes for Rs. 27,200 and the 4 per cent. Government notes for Rs. 9,000, and the sum of Rs. 7,768 or thereabouts, now respectively in the hands of Messrs. Remington, & Co. and standing in their books to the credit of the "Cathedral School Fund," should be applied to the erection of the necessary buildings for, and the endowment of, a school at Bombay to be erected on the site granted for that purpose by the Government of Bombay in the year 1865" and the said decree further declared that the school for the purposes of which the said notes and money was to be applied, was the school which was conducted under the control and superintendence of the late Rev. W. K. Fletcher, and is referred to by him in his letter to the relatrix of 15th September 1865; and by the like consent it was referred to the Right Rev. Henry Alexander, Lord Bishop of Bombay, to "consider and find whether the said school so superintended and recognized by the said Rev. W. K. Fletcher is now in existence or operation and, if so, in what shape and form, and let him consider and find on what terms the gift by Premchund Roychund in the pleadings in this suit mentioned was given, and let him settle a scheme for the future regulation and management of the said school and the application of the present and future income thereof, and let him consider and find on what principle the said school shall henceforward be conducted and whether it shall be confined to the education of Christian children or whether open to non-Christian children, and in so doing let him have regard to the practice in this respect of the said school which was conducted under the control and superintendence of the said late Rev. W. K. Fletcher," and by like consent it was referred to the Bishop of Bombay to consider and find how and by whom the costs of this cause and of the enquiry and proceedings before him should be paid, and the Court reserved further directions. His Lordship has now made his report, in which, after going most fully into the history of the school superintended by Mr. Fletcher, and the circumstances under which the conditions were made by Premchund Roychund, he has found—first, "That the school referred to by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher in his letter of September 15th, 1865, now exists as the school which is under the charge of Miss Prescott;" and second, "That Premchund Roychund's donation was given on no distinct terms, but that between him and the Rev. W. K. Fletcher there was an implied contract that the money would be devoted to the erection of the building for a girls' school to which non-Christian children would be admissible." The Bishop suggests that the sum of money to which I have before referred, and which is now held by Mr. Prentis on the one hand and Mr. Peile upon the other, shall be paid over to the trustees of the Cathedral for the purpose of building a school on the site granted by Government for that purpose, the school being placed under the control and management of these trustees, and it being made a rule of the school that non-Christian children may be admitted at the discretion of the Senior Chaplain," and the Bishop further suggests that the costs of all parties should be paid out of the funds. Now, Miss Prescott, the relatrix has taken, by her counsel, certain exceptions to the scheme as proposed by the report. The first is, that it does not provide for the admission of non-Christian children free from any obligation to receive religious instruction, and on the contrary leaves it to the discretion of the Senior Chaplain to decide as to are to be admitted, which would be objectionable; the second, that it does not provide for the admission of Christian children of all denominations; third, that it does not provide for the school being exclusively a girls' school; and, fourth, that Mr. Spring should not be allowed his costs out of the fund. There is a further exception taken to the suggestion which is made by the Lord Bishop of Bombay in a further report that he has made, that he himself should be appointed sole trustee, as it appears that the trustees of the Cathedral, whom he suggested in his first report should be appointed, have ceased to act as trustees. Under those circumstances the Bishop has suggested that he himself should be the sole trustee, and the relatrix objects to that course being followed. Now the conclusion to which his Lordship arrives upon the evidence as to the circumstances of the gift is that no terms were named by Premchund Roychund and no stipulations made by Mr. Fletcher, but still as the scheme had then a certain character, it seems substantially right and just to regard Mr. Fletcher as entering into an implicit contract that that character should be maintained. I did not understand Mr. McCulloch as disputing the correctness of these conclusions. The validity of the first exception must therefore depend on what was the character of the school when the gift was made. With respect to this his Lordship proceeds as follows:—"The school was established in 1860 by the Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the report of that society for 1862 says of it:—'This and the boys' school ..... are superintended by the chaplains of the Cathedral Church.' In accordance with this statement which declares its relations to the Cathedral and the Cathedral chaplains, it appears from Miss Prescott's statement that she was engaged by Mr. Fletcher to come from England for the purpose of taking charge of the school, which was under his control and superintendence. Mr. Fletcher habitually visited the school on two days in every week, taking active part in its management, and no child was admitted to the school except with his permission. The school was founded solely for the purpose of giving an education to the children of such Europeans as would from various reasons be educated in this country, and of persons of mixed race whose religion, habits, and thoughts were predominantly European. This is shown by Miss Prescott's appeal which she put forth in England, and which states—'These schools have been established about four years for the instruction of children whose parents cannot afford to send them to England, and were originated with the intention of providing a religious education for the younger members of the Church of England.' Again, she speaks of a class descended from European parentage, and further—'To the same effect it is said by Sir Bartle Frere in his letter of September 7th, 1865. The class of Europeans whose children will chiefly benefit by these schools.' At the same time, prior to Miss Prescott's arrival, some children who were not Christians were admitted, and, under her management, with the full approbation of Mr. Fletcher, the school was open to the children of such non-Christian parents as were not unwilling to place their children under the influence of Miss Prescott, and were not indisposed to bring the minds of their children into contact with the truths of Christianity." Accordingly there is a distinct understanding as to the attitude of these children when prayer was offered, and rules were laid down for the instruction in religion of the Jewish portion." Now it is to be remarked that this finding of his Lordship as to the character of the school leaves it quite uncertain whether any, and if any what, religious instruction was given to non-Christian children. The expression—"And were not indisposed to bring the minds of their children into contact with the truths of Christianity" may signify a great deal or next to nothing. It may mean, receiving religious instruction and giving the school the character of a missionary school, or it may mean, as I think his Lordship, means associating with Christian children and observing a respectable demeanour when daily prayer was offered. Now the relatrix, Miss Prescott, states that she had the superintendence of the school under Mr. Fletcher from April 1861 to 1864 when the gift was made, and subsequently to his departure in 1867, with the exception of a short time when she was in England, and she states most distinctly in this evidence that the practice in Mr. Fletcher's time was to admit non-Christians without imposing upon them any obligation to receive religious instruction, and she is naturally anxious to have, so to speak, a conscience clause inserted in the trust by limiting the Senior Chaplain to the same discretion as he may exercise in the case of Christians. I ought to have mentioned that the scheme as proposed is silent as to the description of instruction which was to be given to the non-Christian children, and this practically invested full power in the decision of the Senior Chaplain, at whose discretion the scheme provides that non-Christian children are to be admitted; and it is more particularly to that that Miss Prescott objects, and she is anxious therefore that there should be a distinct statement of the scheme as to the description of the instruction which non-Christians should be obliged to receive, and which she says should be exclusively of a secular description except with the express consent of parents. Now, after the evidence which has been given by Miss Prescott, I can entertain no doubt, nor do I understand his Lordship as entertaining any doubt, that such was the practice with regard to the non-Christian children; and that being so, the avoidance of dispute and litigation, if nothing else, will require that the scheme should provide in express terms for the admission of non-Christians free from any condition of receiving religious instruction. In coming to this conclusion, I do not see that I am coming to any conclusion different from that at which his Lordship the Bishop arrived. But he has left the matter somewhat vague and uncertain, and, as I stated before, has practically left it entirely at the discretion of the Senior Chaplain, which I have no doubt is objectionable; and therefore I am clearly of opinion that a clause must be introduced into the scheme setting all doubt on this question at rest, and providing for the admission of non-Christian children free from any condition requiring them to receive religious instruction. With respect, however, to Protestant children other than those of members of the Church of England, the case is different. It is admitted that the school is in its origin a Church of England School, established by the Christian Knowledge Society, under the superintendence of the Senior Chaplain of the Cathedral. The religious instruction was according to the teaching of the Church of England, and I may almost say that there is no evidence to show that any distinction was made between the different sects of Christians who attended the schools. It would appear that the Christian children, other than those of the Church of England were confined exclusively to a few Presbyterians; and with the exception of the statement by Mr. Blaney that they were not in the habit of teaching these children the Church Catechism, I can find nothing of such a definite character as would justify the Court in concluding that it was the practice to admit Christian children other than those connected with the Church of England free from any obligation to accept such religious instruction as the Chaplain might think proper to give them. And therefore with regard to non-Christians, there is no evidence upon which the Court could come to the conclusion that there was any well-established definite practice with regard to them; and, moreover, in treating this donation of Premchund Roychund, if there was any implicit contract with him it must be taken to be an implicit contract with respect to non-Christians, and certainly not as regards the various other sects of Christians in whom of course he would take no interest whatever; and as the Bishop speaks of an implied contract, he must be taken in his remarks to mean an implied contract with regard to non-Christians free from any condition of receiving religious instruction. With respect to the condition that the school should be exclusively a girls' school, it is admitted by Mr. Scoble that words to that effect ought to be introduced into the scheme. It is not contended that the school should not be exclusively a girls' school, and I understand Mr. Scoble to say that there is no possible objection to those words being introduced. The only difficulty that arises is whether the funds are now to be applied in erecting a school-room for girls, or applied with other funds which may be collected in erecting a larger building, part of which would be appropriated to a school for girls. The latter would probably be the better course if there was any probability of funds being forthcoming in time. As to this, the Court would require better information than it now possesses before coming to a decision, and really this is a matter on which I feel quite unable to come to any conclusion. Perhaps Mr. Scoble can tell us what prospect there is of getting funds, because if there is no prospect of any funds being forthcoming it would be better that some building should be erected and something done and the funds utilised; but if there is any reasonable prospect of funds being forthcoming, it would be better to have one large building, a portion of which could be devoted to a girls' school. And therefore unless I have some better information it is really a question on which I can come to no conclusion.

Mr. Scoble—All I can say, my Lord, is that efforts are being made to raise sufficient funds; how far these efforts may be successful I cannot know.

The Judge—Don't you think, Mr. McCulloch, I had better not express any opinion on the subject?

Mr. McCulloch—I should agree to having it part of a larger scheme.

The Judge—Then there is nothing further for me to say on the subject. If nothing is done, of course the parties interested may come to the Court and ask to have the funds applied. And therefore I express no opinion on the question. I understood you wished to have the opinion of the Court on this subject; but if you do not, by far the better course will be for you to let the matter stand, and I have no doubt that in a short time a conclusion will be come to. Now, with regard to the person or persons to be appointed trustees of the fund or school, it will be necessary before deciding that point that Government should be communicated with, for the land has been vested by Government in the trustees, and it would of course be advisable that there should be the same trustees for the land and the schools to be erected. I observe from a correspondence that quite recently the Government refused to transfer land to the Diocesan Board on the ground that the Cathedral schools would be handed over to more than the Diocesan Board schools. And Government will probably object to the Bishop as representing too exclusively the Church of England interests. I think the matter had better be left over, to allow the parties to communicate with Government, and the Court must have some information before coming to any conclusion. I therefore suggest that the Advocate General should communicate with Government on the subject, and let me know what Government proposes before I come to any conclusion. Now, the only remaining question is as to the Rev. Mr. Spring's costs.

Mr. McCulloch—I think your Lordship misunderstood me. We did not apply formally to your Lordship to disallow the costs; all that I was instructed to do was openly and publicly to call the attention of the Court to the fact that Miss Prescott declined to receive her costs although these were awarded, and that Mr. Spring, who has been the origin of all this, has had his costs awarded.

The Judge—What is the use of informing the Court of matters on which the Court is not called to act?

Mr. McCulloch—We have not made any formal application to either that, but merely wished to express what I have said.

The Judge—Quite so. I was going to say that if the Advocate General had asked Mr. Spring to pay his own costs, I should have had considerable difficulty in refusing the application in applying any of the principles which have ever been applied to a case of this kind in the Court of Chancery; but as the Advocate-General does not ask for it, and believed from the necessity of coming to any positive conclusion on the subject, and therefore Mr. Spring will be allowed his costs out of the fund in accordance with the suggestion of the Bishop. And now I would suggest that some words should be introduced into the scheme to provide that the school shall be a school for Christian and non-Christian children; as to the non-Christian children that they should be free from any obligation to receive religious instruction, except with the consent of their parents; and I daresay Mr. Scoble will draw up some words which will have that effect and meet with the approval of the other side. There cannot be any great difficulty about that matter.

Mr. McCulloch—The fund now stands with Messrs. Remington & Co. at the order of Messrs. Prentis and Peile, subject to the order of the Court, and there is no sufficient order yet made as to what is to be done with that fund.

Mr. Scoble—It remains in its present custody till the trustees are appointed.

The Judge—Quite so, and there is nothing further to be done.

Mr. McCulloch—An order on the subject would save us from the necessity of coming here again.

The Judge—When you have agreed upon trustees and have communicated with Government, and I appoint trustees, I will simply make an order for the money being transferred to the trustees, so that there will be no difficulty.

DEFAMATION.

ACCORDING to *Indian Public Opinion*:—"In the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore a defamation case of Rs. 10,000 came on for hearing—Bathurst vs. Goad. The plaintiff, Miss Laura Bathurst, claims the above damages from the defendant, Mrs. Goad, wife of Major S. B. Goad, for certain false and defamatory statements alleged to have been made by the defendant regarding her. Admitting the first plea of the defendant, the Judge returned the plaint to the counsel for the plaintiff, for amendment, by entering the name of Major Goad as defendant in the suit, Mrs. Goad as an English married woman not being able to be sued singly." The plaintiff in the above case, is resident governess of Major Goad's children; and Mrs. Goad, the defendant, has lately arrived in this country to, it is said, institute a suit or suits against her husband, the Major. —*Mofussilite.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. CHARLES ROBERTSON, C.S., who has just returned from furlough, has been appointed Joint Magistrate of Allahabad.

IN the last thirty years a million and a half of men, women and children have emigrated to Ceylon from the opposite coast of India. The Tamil race in the island already numbers its million for every lakh of Singhalese.

WE understand that not only is the Presidency Division to be deprived of the benefit of Lieutenant-Colonel Cafe's, V.C., services, but another loss is about to fall on Calcutta by Captain Graham Birch, Brigade Major, Fort William, being transferred to Mooltan.—*Pioneer.*

THE harbour of Tuticorin is said to be in danger of total destruction by the oyster nursery established there. At the time when this nursery was projected, several scientific men pointed out to the Madras Government, that if the idea was persevered in it would have precisely that effect. Time has fulfilled the predictions of science.—*Pioneer.*

NOOR MAHOMED KHAN, late chief of Tugab and a warm partizan of the late Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan, had been for some time held in confinement. The Ameer however, has his tender mercies. He did not put Noor Mahomed to death, but gave him into the hands of his nephew, Gholam Hyder Khan. This affectionate relative lately carried his uncle off to Tuppa Khaki Balkh and there slew him.—*Pioneer.*

THE Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon gives it as his opinion that confirmed opium-eaters improve in health when they are confined in gaol and deprived of the drug; and the medical officer in charge supports this opinion. As an argument on the other side we give the following *bona fide* document: "Honoured Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that the constable which has name Bundoo Beg was brought into hospital from Police Station last night and is died at 12 mid-day, on leaving his opium from three days. Futtehpore."—*Pioneer.*

PIC-NIC.—On Monday afternoon (14th) the officers of the Galatea were entertained at a pic-nic in the Botanical Gardens, by certain residents of Calcutta, who have themselves experienced courtesies and pleasure during the visit of the vessel to this port. With a view to make the party as complete as possible in its arrangements, the house of the Superintendent of the gardens was kindly placed at the service of the management. Tents were also pitched on the grounds. In one of these dinner was served; and afterwards, the "mirth and fun went fast and furious," as they did at Alloway Kirk—the visitors thoroughly enjoying themselves, notwithstanding that the evening was an unusually warm one.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE Mogeas is the name of a tribe of habitual robbers who fill in Rajpootana the place occupied in the Punjab by the Meenas. A small number of them engage in agriculture, and others are employed as chowkeydars for crops or merchandize, as it has been discovered that property guarded by a Mogea is generally respected by his comrades; but the larger proportion of the tribe live by theft and plunder. Besides the facilities for a predatory life offered by the nature of the country the Mogeas depend for impunity upon the ill-will existing among so many of the Rajpootana chiefs and notably so at Nimbhara, where the territories of Scindia, Meywar and Tonk,—Mahratta Rajpoot and Mahomedan respectively—are so intermingled that a few miles' run brings a fugitive from one state into asylum in another. The success which has attended the efforts to civilize the Bheels by offering them an honest livelihood has suggested the formation of a Mogea corps. The experiment, however, is still a suggestion.—*Pioneer.*

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 16TH MARCH.

THE latest telegrams from Home, dated 5th instant, quote Fair Dhollera at 9¾d. per lb. in Liverpool.

The remainder of the old crop of cotton from these districts has been sent below Ghaut, and during the past fortnight a considerable business has been done in it at Compta, the stock there being reduced to about 10,000 doorras of old cotton; the transactions that have taken place have been entirely on native account, there being apparently no enquiry whatever on the part of Europeans, although a good selection is still procurable. The price of old Sawginned on the coast is equal to Rs. 300 per candy f. o. b. Carwar.

The weather has been favourable lately for the new crop. About ten days ago there was a thunderstorm, but there has been no rain since, although we may expect to have some more soon.

New cotton still continues very scarce, and it is evident that there will not be much ready for April shipment, as it is quite a month later than usual. The small quantities of new Sawginned that have come into the market, have been sold at rather high rates, viz., from Rs. 315 to 320 per candy f. o. b. Carwar, but the business done has been very trifling, and prices are now lower.

We hear of a few doorras of new Sawginned (the first arrivals there) having been sold in Bombay at Rs. 310 to 315 per candy, whilst at Compta some small parcels have been sold at Rs. 312 per candy f. o. b. Carwar.

There appear to be no orders to purchase in the market, either for ready cotton or for future delivery; and present prices are sustained merely from the scarcity of cotton, at the same time dealers are very unwilling to sell for future delivery. We do not expect to see much doing this month, and think it improbable that any quantity of cotton will be ready for earlier than May shipment.

We quote new Sawginned Rs. 312 and new Compta Rs. 285; prices drooping.

Our quotations above are with less the usual 3½ per cent; but at the request of several of our constituents, we shall allow 5½ per cent. instead of 3½ per cent. on all orders which we may execute from this date, and hope that an increased business will be the result.

The shipments from Carwar are as follows:—

	Sawginned.		Compta.	
	Bales.	Doorras.	Bales.	Doorras.
To Europe from 23rd February to 2nd March	0	0	0	0
Previously reported	5,412	0	708	0
	5,412	0	708	0
To Bombay from 23rd February to 2nd March	344	270	0	22
Previously reported	1,484	6,512	401	1,416
	1,828	6,782	401	1,438
Total	7,240	6,782	1,109	1,438

EXCHANGE.—The Bank rate is 8 annas per cent discount for 16 day's bills on Bombay.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Muckintosh.

A FOUR PER CENT INCOME TAX!

FOUR Per Cent Income Tax! That is what every Englishmouth in Calcutta is at this moment framing itself to utter. These words may not be so serviceable for the formation of a demeanour as Mrs. General's famous formula, "Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and prism, prunes and prism," but in certain other respects they may possibly be more potent. A rumour has gone abroad, no matter how intensely absurd it may appear, that Sir Richard Temple proposes to double the income tax. The idea is too ridiculous to be seriously discussed. Immediately after the suppression of the Sepoy Revolt, people were in a frame of mind capable of paying, without a murmur, fourteen per cent. They regarded it in the light of a thanks-offering. They were too grateful for the preservation of life and property to count the costs. A financial crisis was as nothing after the terrible experiences through which they had passed through. Money was about the very last thing anybody would have grudged at the moment. Now, however, it is a very different affair. The deficit is not alarming, but such as it is, it is the result of mismanagement, and not of the consequence of unconfinable circumstances. The public therefore declines to be mulcted, because its stewards have proved themselves incompetent to discharge the duties they so eagerly accepted. Rulers must now-a-days suffer for their own derelictions, the Achivi will have nothing to do with them. The imposition of an additional two per cent. income tax simply means a derangement of exchange operations, and a heavy fall in the value of the funds—consequently an interruption of trade and general dissatisfaction, not only in this country but in England. It is a measure that would gather together the whole press of India in persistent and determined opposition, supported by nineteen-twentieths of the native and non-European. No Minister, who cares to preserve his place, dare make such a proposal. No Government, either here or at home, could support him. It would be a case of *vis consilii expers*, and an immediate, irretrievable downfall would be the proper penalty for such an insane defiance of public opinion. For what is no necessity for such a desperate remedy. A loan for a limited period is obviously the proper mode of escape from the present difficulty. The effect of the late retrenchments cannot, of course, be felt all at once; but if these be firmly and systematically carried out, they will certainly bear good fruit in another year or two. Happen what may, there must be no addition to the income tax. Lord Mayo may rest assured that public opinion will support him, heart and voice, against any such attempt to force his hand. He is believed to be a brave, honest, and conscientious ruler, and as such he may depend implicitly upon the loyal adhesion of all whose opinions are worth a moment's consideration. But the rumour cannot be true. Sir Richard Temple has been unjustly charged with a folly he would not dream of perpetrating.—*Englishman*, March 16.

ADDIS'S SINGLE LINE TRAMWAY.

(*Central India Times.*)

THE public trial of "Addis's Single Rail Tramway," alluded to in our last issue, took place on Thursday morning last, on the road in front of the railway station, leading to the city. All the principal officials of the station and a number of natives, amongst whom we noticed our local Rothschild, Rai Bahadoor Bunsee Lal Abeerchund, were present on the occasion. One hundred and forty yards of rails were laid down for the experiment, and a rather sharp curve, where the road turns off at a right angle, together with a slight gradient were included in this distance. The cart—"Addis's Patent"—was tested successively with loads weighing lbs. 3200, or two ordinary cartloads; lbs. 4800, or three cartloads, and lbs. 6000. This latter somewhat severe strain did not seem to affect the cart in any way, and it was readily started and still more easily kept in motion at a fast walk by a single pair of bullocks. Everyone who witnessed the experiment was perfectly satisfied with it, and pronounced it a complete success. We only hope that Mr. Addis will be afforded an opportunity of laying the tramway over a more extended area, and that his project of forming a company to connect Nagpore with Kamptee by its means will be appreciated as it deserves, and will meet with the necessary encouragement at the hands of our local capitalists. We hope to have the pleasure of publishing the prospectus of the proposed company by an early date. The advantages of an easy and rapid communication between Nagpore and Kamptee were urged on the attention of the Supreme Government as far back as 1863, in a minute by Sir Richard Temple, when Chief Commissioner of these provinces. In the same year, a "Report on the Projected Tramway between Nagpore and the Eastern Districts of the Central Provinces" was also submitted to Government. The cost of this tramway was variously estimated at from 27,000, to rupees 32,000 per mile, or about six times the cost of "Addis's Single Rail Tramway," which is only rupees 5,000 per mile. And yet, it was calculated, at that time, that a tramway constructed at such great expense would yield a fair profit.

Again, in 1866, a memorandum was drawn up by Captain C. J. Mead, then officiating Superintending Engineer, Nagpore Circle, on a "proposed Tramway between Nagpore and Kamptee." According to Captain Mead's calculations the tramway would cost rupees 10,000 per mile. Though we question the accuracy of his estimate, still, even taking his figures, the cost would be exactly double that of "Addis's Single-Rail Tramway."

Mr. Addis has calculated that setting down the daily traffic between Nagpore and Kamptee at 500 laden carts—300 to, and 200 from Kamptee—and charging at the rate of one and half anna per ton per mile, he will by his tramway realize from goods' traffic alone, a daily profit, clear of all expenses, of Rs. 115, and that the expenses of the line, including permanent way, rolling-stock, &c. will be cleared in two years. In this calculation the important item of passenger traffic is omitted; though from that, and from the conveyance of troops, commissariat stores, &c. no inconsiderable sum may be expected. Few companies could start with a more cheering prospect than this, or could exhibit so clearly a certain source of profit. We cordially wish it every success.

'A SPLENDID ear, but a very poor voice,' as the organ-grinder said of the donkey.

POOR Julia took that circumstance very much to heart,' said Jones. 'Did she indeed?' said Robinson; 'the dear girl! I wish I were that circumstance.'

'WERE you born in wedlock?' said a counsel to a witness during the trial of a case relating to some land. 'No, sir', answered the man, 'I was born in Devonshire.'

THE acknowledged cost of the last Parliamentary election in England amounted to nearly £1,400,000. How much the illegitimate and unrecognized expenses amounted to cannot be ascertained.

THE schooner Sultana from Penang bound to Singapore, from contrary winds and rough weather, struck on the 25 fathoms bank, and went to pieces on or near the light ship Torch. The crew, 16 in number, with one passenger, clung to portions of the wreck until 2 P.M. on the day of the wreck, when they were picked up, and brought into Singapore, by the Russian steamer Shaftesbury.

POLICE REDUCTIONS IN THE PUNJAB.

THE orders of the Lieutenant Governor for the Police reductions in the Punjab are out, and direct the following retrenchments from the 1st April:—

	Saving per annum.
(1.) One Deputy Inspector General of Police, 2nd grade, and seven Assistant District Superintendents, to be abolished	Rs. 42,200
(2.) The mounted branch and trunk road patrolling establishments will be reduced by 67 Serjeants and 393 Constables	1,10,039
(3.) Jail Guards in all but frontier districts will be reduced to the minimum necessary for protection from *émeutes*; prevention of escapes to be provided for by strengthening of warder establishment. The total saving effected in Police charges will be Rs. 26,000; but of this Rs. 20,000 per annum will be made over to the Jail Department, leaving a nett saving of Rs. 6,000 available for general Police purposes.	6,000
(4.) Pay of foot grades will be reduced consequent on abolition of fund contributions..	34,733
(5.) Personal Police guards, whether in camp or station, will be abolished in all but frontier districts	20,252
(6.) Grant for accoutrements will be reduced by	6,863

These reductions, after providing for some new charges they will have rendered necessary, will effect a saving of nigh a lakh of rupees. Their gross amount is Rs. 2,14,087, of which no less a sum than Rs. 1,71,887 will be clipped from the lower or native grades. If allowable now, why was not this done a year ago when it must have been equally practicable? But is it fair or desirable to reduce the pay of the foot grades in these times of high prices?—*Mofussilite.*

AN AMUSING RUSE.

(*Sind News*, March 14.)

THE notoriety which Jacobabad has enjoyed of late, as the scene of extensive frauds, brings to our mind an amusing incident which occurred there during the incumbency of a former noted Political Superintendent, which, we think, we may relate without transgressing any rule of propriety. During the stirring period of the mutiny in 1857, General John Jacob was almost hourly despatching "Expresses" to, and receiving the same from, Sir Bartle Frere, relative to state affairs. Such vital importance did he attach to these communications during that critical period, that the guards who were on duty at the residency had orders to deliver them to him at once, even if they arrived at dead of night. At midnight, on one occasion, a packet was received, and the sentry on duty at the time, acting up to instructions, ran up to the General's chamber, and arousing him from his slumbers, placed the packet in his hands. With eager haste he trimmed his night-lamp, and by its light read the important word "Express" in unusually large characters on the cover. This, as a matter of course, was a sure sign that the General that the contents were pregnant with matters of high import; when, lo! on opening the mysterious packet, he discovered, to his utter indignation, a pair of old shoes! To dupe the General in this manner, was to disturb a lion in his lair. Many old residents in Sind may be acquainted with the fact that the General had established a fixed rule that such individuals,—whether officers or other subordinates,—who misbehaved themselves on the frontier, should only receive twelve hours' notice to quit Jacobabad. It also happened that the then Post Master of that place had incessantly applied, but in vain to the Postal authorities for a transfer, urging that the climate of Upper Sind had completely shattered his constitution, and therefore he considered a change desirable. All efforts to obtain temporary leave having failed, and being familiar with the General's disposition of summarily dealing with his attendant subordinates, the Post Master resolved to play a trick upon him, fully anticipating the result. Accordingly he made up the packet, containing the worn-out shoes to which we have already alluded, and despatched it to him. His suspicions being keen, the General felt satisfied that the Post Master could have been the only party who despatched the packet, although the latter denied having done so. Nevertheless he was at once served with a twelve hours' notice to quit the station. This was just what the Post Master wanted, and having, on

sidered there were two sides, and I knew they came down in the interest of the other side. I took a strong party side from the first. She appeared to me to be shamming on the Monday week after her confinement. She did not put on any appearance, but she would not speak, and I thought she could if she liked. From that time to the 13th of May she appeared to me to be shamming more or less. She had a fixed look; this and her silence are the only reasons why I thought she was shamming. At Worthing, in July, those symptoms were not so marked, but I then thought she was shamming. She cannot now apparently understand anything that is said to her. I found this by watching the countenance when I spoke of incidents to her, and observing that there was no change in her countenance. At Walton there was at times intelligence shown by the eyes or countenance. During the fixed look there was still intelligence, though less than at other times. I frequently noticed such intelligence. I do not think she is shamming now, because I could not make the slightest impression on her. Generally, when I pressed her I got monosyllables, but now I could get nothing. I found her sitting by the side of the fireplace. I asked her how she was. She looked up, half laughed, and said "How d'ye do," in a dull way. I spoke of Walton and of the hunting breakfasts when she was laid up and could not get down to them. I asked her whether she remembered them, but she made no answer. There was no perception in her. I did not try her by her pulse, but judged by her countenance. I have not seen a report by Dr. Forbes Winslow and Dr. Tyler Smith.

Re-examined.—I thought it my duty to examine Lady Mordaunt in order to discover the cause of the child's ophthalmia.

Lord Penzance.—I am going to ask you about the second week after her confinement. Is this a correct description of her state? (His Lordship here read from a letter written by Sir Charles on the 11th of March)—"She is so far strong that she is well enough, the doctors say, to get up, but her nervous system is so prostrate that she cannot be persuaded to do so, or to take much food. She hardly knows me, and seldom understands what is said to her."

Witness.—I do not consider it a true statement.

Lord Penzance (continuing to quote from Sir Charles's letters).—Is this true?—"My darling Harriett remains much the same. She has taken more food, sleeps very well, but remains quite still, without ever speaking, and without understanding anything. She is out of bed and in the sitting-room, and we have done all that is possible to rouse her from her apathetic state."

Witness.—I do not consider that a true statement.

Lord Penzance.—Is this true?—"Harriett is not going on so well as we could wish, but Orford (that is yourself) says there is no cause for anxiety. She sleeps very well, and gets stronger, but she is so excitable and nervous that it is most difficult to keep her quiet, and although not at all feverish she wanders a good deal in her mind and cannot understand what is said to her."

Witness.—I do not consider it true.

Lord Penzance.—Is this true?—But it can hardly be a matter of opinion whether she was excitable and nervous.

Witness.—I never saw her so.

Lord Penzance.—Did she wander a good deal in her mind, and was she unable to understand what was said to her?

Witness.—I do not consider it true.

Lord Penzance.—Is this true?—"Harriet remains in just the same state. The doctors still say it is hysterical, and that there is no complaint, although it is most distressing to see her, poor darling, day after day. They call it cataleptic hysteria. She eats and sleeps well, but never speaks, and understands nothing."

Witness.—I do not consider it a true statement.

Lord Penzance.—You may stand down.

Dr. Richard Jones.—I am a surgeon at Leamington, and have practised for 40 years. I have had some experience of puerperal mania. It is a disease easily distinguishable. When I first saw Lady Mordaunt on the 10th of March she was not suffering from it. When I went into her room I found her without the least sign of fever. I questioned her, and she could get no reply, and, finding she had had no food, I ordered her some beef tea, which she was reluctant to take. I told Sir Charles nothing, except that I must come again the next day. The next day there was a mystery about what was the matter with her, and Mr. Orford said I must find it out for myself. I thought she had better be removed. She was much in the same state, except that she had taken some food. Nobody had told me of her having made statements. I think she was in an hysterical condition, dependent on mental emotion, which accounted for her silence and her peculiar manner. I repeated there was something on her mind affecting her spirits. There was a taciturn condition which could be easily accounted for if she had anything to excite her mind, and from an expression which had escaped Sir Charles I thought there was something. I discovered no disease. She showed no signs of insanity. To the best of my judgment she was perfectly sane: she understood what was said to her, and was intelligent in her replies when she made any. I saw her again on the 26th of March, on the 9th and 23rd of April, and on the 12th of May. She would not reply to questions sometimes. On the 23rd of April she answered Lady's questions rationally and reflectively. She asked me to write down my address, and asked me when Sir Charles would return. She then burst into tears, and said she was much better. On the 12th of May I met her coming downstairs. After a conversation on flowers, caused by my remarking on a few I saw, she accompanied me through the conservatory and up the garden. On my leaving she said she must thank me for all my kindness and would repay me. She appeared to me to be generally sane. I had then heard a suggestion that she was insane. All the peculiarities I noticed I believed to be the result of the weight on her mind which the pressure of circumstances could scarcely fail to produce. She was not in any sense a lunatic.

Cross-examined.—Her manner was quite inconsistent with mental derangement. I think she knew I had come to investigate her condition, and thought that if she appeared as usual to me, it would be very much against the state which she was supposed to be assuming. I saw her at Worthing with Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Burrows, and Mr. Orford. I did not see enough of her to form an opinion upon it alone. The servants told me she did all sorts of strange things. I talked on ordinary topics. She rarely answered, but her answers were rational. There was a fixed look about her, but in other respects she looked exceedingly well, and as handsome as anybody could look in the most perfect health. Antecedent circumstances made me conclude that she was pretty much in the same state as before, but the evidence before me did not enable me to form a distinct opinion. If I had examined her a month or two, I think I should have found her state much the same as at Walton. Her state was inconsistent with mania, considering antecedent circumstances. I mean what I witnessed at Walton and what I knew of her. Of course, my ears were not shut as to the cause she had for simulating. Hysteria is a condition where there is great debility of the nervous system, but a nerve force acting involuntarily. I think she was suffering under that in March. By reflex action this might affect the spinal cord, and the spinal cord the brain. She evinced no emotional embarrassment except by silence. At my first attendance I did not find the nurse and prostrated. When I recommended her to get up she got up the next day. I told Sir Charles there was no cause for anxiety as long as she continued to sleep so well, that it was a case where no medicine could be given, and that if she continued to sleep well her nervous system must get better. Her nervous system was affected, as is always the case in hysteria. If cataleptic hysteria continued some time it would affect the mind, but I have known it continue without doing so. I saw Lady Mordaunt last Friday. She was grown so stout I did not at first recognize her, but she knew me, and said she was glad to see me. After that I could hardly get a word from her. She threw herself on the rug before the fire, and on my asking whether she liked that better than a seat, she said after some delay, "Sometimes." I could not get another word from her, and I really think her mind is impaired. There was the same manner about her at Walton, but not so marked. I then saw sometimes a vacancy in her eyes, and she was sometimes slightly taciturn. Lucid intervals are consistent with derangement.

Lord Penzance.—Insane people sometimes answer ordinary questions with perfect sense?

Witness.—Yes.

Dr. Deane—And refer to old habits, amusements, and events?

Witness.—I think they would, particularly monomaniacal patients. I should doubt whether the narration of a connected chain of circumstances consistent with circumstantial truth is compatible with mental derangement. I have not known a strong impression affect the mind of a woman in childbirth, but I should bow to Sir James Simpson's opinion on such a point. I expected to find delirious excitement consequent upon fever, but found no fever, and therefore no such excitement. My experience does not enable me to confirm Sir James Simpson's opinion that the organ diseased would give a type to the insanity. All the peculiarity which I witnessed would be accounted for by the unhappy circumstances in which she was placed.

Re-examined.—Cataleptic hysteria is not in itself insanity, and is not necessarily attended with delusions.

Dr. Tyler Smith.—I am connected with several obstetric institutions, and am physician accoucheur at St. Mary's. For 25 years I have given much attention to such matters. Puerperal mania is a disease well recognized, and I have had much experience of it. From Mr. Orford's description of this lady's confinement and what followed I should say that no puerperal mania followed it. The symptoms of that are perfect loss of intellect, which could not be mistaken, incessant talking, incoherency, sleeplessness, and in rare cases silly silence. There is also a constant tendency to dislike the husband, or those to whom the patient was previously most attached. The moral and intellectual condition is perverted. I think I have never seen it unaccompanied by sleeplessness. It is very intractable, and sometimes lasts a year or two. There are no lucid intervals. I have been informed of certain statements made by Lady Mordaunt respecting particular gentlemen.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Taking all things and the evidence you have heard into consideration, do you think she was suffering from puerperal mania?

Dr. Deane objected to the question, and—

Lord Penzance said it was open to the cardinal objection that it was the very question which the jury were to try. Moreover, it could not be known what the witness had heard.

Witness.—From the evidence of Mr. Orford and Dr. Jones I should say there was no insanity at the time of which they speak. Observation on such a case is worth more than theory, and the observations of a competent man could not be mistaken. I have heard a description of the discharge and of the child's eyes. At the request of Sir Charles Mordaunt's advisers I saw Lady Mordaunt twice last December—the first time for an hour, and the second for three hours. I saw certain peculiarities, but after the most careful observation and reflection I cannot say I saw anything which might not easily have been feigned.

Lord Penzance.—Supposing that all was real, was she in full possession of her faculties?

Witness.—If she was not feigning, the appearances were those of dementia. She looked plump and fat, but her circulation was wretched, and her hands were covered with broken chilblains. I considered her in a very bad state of health.

Cross-examined.—I have been in consultation with Dr. Forbes Winslow, who was to have gone down with me, but he went at other times. Puerperal mania is rarely accompanied by taciturnity. Sleeplessness distinguishes both the taciturn and the excited state. Cataleptic hysteria has no reference to puerperal mania, and they are scarcely compatible. Hysteria, in rare and aggravated cases, may develope into catalepsy and dementia. In puerperal insanity there are sometimes delusions, which frequently are self-accusations. The patient's mind often runs on sexual matters. I had never seen her before, but her history had been explained to me.

To Lord Penzance.—The symptoms of puerperal insanity are sometimes progressive; it is sometimes at its worst a few days after the attack, it then continues for some considerable time, and then declines. I have never seen a victim of puerperal mania look plump. I have known the disease last during life, but that is rare.

This closing the case on the part of the petitioner,

Dr. Deane said—I was not able to inform your Lordship on Saturday whether I should offer further evidence, but in the progress of the case two names have been brought prominently forward. One is that of the Prince of Wales, and by reason of the Prince's position I propose to call him. The other is that of Sir Frederick Johnstone, whose name has been mixed up with one of the most hideous stories ever introduced into any case. I propose to call him also.

[The evidence of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and of Sir Fred. Johnstone, which we published yesterday, was given at this stage.]

FEB. 24.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine called attention to a letter which appeared in the newspapers this morning, purporting to be written by an eminent firm of attorneys interested in this matter, and directed to a certain part of the evidence. Now, he thought that if any notice of, or comment on, the evidence was desired, they ought, in common decency, to have waited until after the termination of the case.

Lord Penzance.—Yes, I agree in that entirely.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine then proceeded to sum up the petitioner's case. After remarking that both sides had endeavoured to render this investigation as little painful as possible, but that such important interests were seldom at stake, and that on the issue probably depended the happiness and comfort of the remainder of his client's life, he invited the special attention of the jury to the state of Lady Mordaunt's mind during March, April, and May, 1869, as well as the subsequent periods so far as they threw light on those months. On the part of Sir Charles every atom of evidence he could produce had been adduced, though the *onus probandi* did not rest on him, whereas on the other side most important materials had been kept back. Four female servants, whose evidence was in many respects incredible and contradictory, had been called, and also a swarm of eminent medical men, who, knowing nothing practically of the case, had given scientific testimony which it was hoped would overwhelm the minds of the jury. Lady Louisa, who could have given the most important evidence as to her daughter's habits and demeanour, and as to her state of mind after her confinement, had not been called, though she was in London, and, indeed, according to one of the witnesses, had been in Court. The inference was irresistible that had she been called her evidence would have upset the entire case on the part of the respondent. Mrs. Forbes, it was true, had recently been confined, but she might have been examined, like Mr. Haymes, before a commissioner. On Miss Blanche Moncreiffe's absence, she being an unmarried sister, he would not so strongly comment, though if called she could have confirmed or denied the evidence of some of the petitioner's witnesses. Mr. Fiennes, Lady Mordaunt's uncle, whom she was advised to consult, and did actually consult, had also not been called. Reminding the jury that the confinement occurred on the 28th of February, that the original confession was made on the 8th of March, and the second on the 13th, he remarked that the interval between the last two dates was filled up by Sir Charles's letters to Lady Louisa. Sir Charles, a baronet of considerable fortune, was evidently more connected with the country than with London fashionable life, and was devotedly attached to his wife. His letters showed that he was endeavouring to disbelieve his wife's guilt, and to conceal from her mother the agony which he was suffering; hence they were not very logical, and probably not very true. In the last confession the Prince of Wales' name was mentioned, but not in the second, nor ever subsequently; and he should hereafter point out the distinction between what was said about his Royal Highness, and the mode in which it was said, and the references to other persons. About two gentlemen Lady Mordaunt would give evidence, namely, Captain Farquhar and the other Lord Newport, as to whom no evidence had been given, and if the jury believed that Lady Mordaunt told Mrs. Herbert Murray she only cared for one of the men, they might think that one was a man whose name she had kept back. On the 14th of March Sir Charles discovered letters and hotel bills, in consequence of which Lady Louisa came down on the 16th (Mrs. Forbes having been there previously), and Sir T. Moncreiffe on the 20th. Lady Louisa heard her daughter's confessions, and could have stated whether they were the ramblings of a diseased mind or the unburdening of an oppressed conscience; but the other side had not dared to call her, and had only produced Sir Thomas, who knew nothing. The nurse, Hancox, he admitted, was droll in her manner, very positive, like the rest of her class, and treated both the Judge and every one in court with little respect. Her story as to the conversation of mother and daughter as to sending the child away, and their trying to do so cheaply, certainly seemed incredible; but, if untrue, Lady Louisa could have contradicted it. Up to Sir Thomas's arrival there was no suggestion of insanity; but as a practical man he probably insisted that the child, being born at Chiselhurst, must be kept by Sir Charles, and thereupon the plea of insanity was set up, though puerperal mania was a form of madness which could not be mistaken by the most ordinary observer. Commenting next on the certificate of Sir James Alderson, Dr. Tuke, and Dr. Priestley (May 6), the learned serjeant contended that it was not supported by sufficient information and observation, Lady Louisa giving them no particulars, and the "delusions," setting aside Lady Mordaunt's confessions, being very few and such as she could easily have assumed. According to Dr. Priestley, a victim of puerperal insanity might give a detailed account of transactions which could be proved to be false, and on which a barrister endeavouring to give a clear account of a case might be insane. Admitting the opinion of these physicians to have been an honest one, he urged that there were appearances of its having been a foregone conclusion, and that its correctness must depend on their ability to discriminate between feigned and assumed madness. After pointing out that, though Lady Mordaunt was left a good deal in the hands of her relatives, they did not obtain such medical advice as an insane patient would require, he referred to the evidence of the Dowager Lady Mordaunt, given apparently with the utmost candour and truth, which showed that up to the 13th of May Lady Mordaunt was perfectly sane. If that evidence was true, part at least of the issue must be found for the petitioner. After all their intercourse with her, her family must be in possession of every means of answering the petition, and the interposition of this unnecessary bar to the inquiry indicated a consciousness of her guilt, and a desire to protect her and the family name from so serious an imputation. Mr. and Mrs. Cadogan's evidence, moreover, though it did not come down to so late a date as the Dowager Lady Mordaunt's, tended to the same conclusion. With regard to filthy habits, they had not been observed by such persons of position, though Miss Blanche Moncreiffe stayed with her sister for a month, but only by servants, a circumstance consistent with shamming, but not with lunacy, for a lunatic would be no respecter of persons. The sudden cessation of her alleged delusions at the very time when insanity was set up was also consistent only with simulation. After her father's arrival at Walton not a word more was said by her about the child being Lord Cole's, the necessity of getting rid of it, and the case of its ophthalmia; but instead of this there was a letter to the nurse, telling her to say nothing more as to the nonsense she had talked. Her apprehension, moreover, about her child's having inherited a disease, before she had ever seen it, was not consistent with insanity, while it naturally accounted for her confession, as concealment of her guilt, then appeared to her impossible. Expressing incidentally his readiness to believe that Sir F. Johnstone's denial on this particular point might be perfectly true, the learned counsel read and commented on Lady Mordaunt's letter to her husband, written on the 16th of May at Lady Kinnoul's, another material witness who had not been called. This letter was obviously intended to convey that she was perfectly well, but remembered nothing of her confessions, whereas if she were recovering from insanity she would have referred to her malady and offered the fullest explanation. Not one of Lady Kinnoul's servants had been called. Indeed, there seemed to be an epidemic which had kept female witnesses out of the court, the other side wishing to smother the jury with doctors, but not to give them a particle of information. Now, the Prince of Wales appeared in court yesterday and denied, in the only way that any subject of the realm, however exalted, may, that he ever committed adultery or impropriety of that character with Lady Mordaunt. He had no question whatever to put to his Royal Highness, for he had opened an entirely different state of facts. He compared his position with others who had been named, and said it was perfectly consistent with the case that Lady Mordaunt had disobeyed her husband in a grave matter, and that the expressions she used possibly not quite conscutive in the way in which Sir Charles might have given them, by no means necessarily implied any guilt. His Royal Highness's evidence in no way shook his original opinion that she was more intimate with his Royal Highness than her husband wished her to be. That she conveyed that idea, and intended to convey no other, was what he sincerely hoped and trusted, and what, after hearing his Royal Highness, he was bound to say he also believed. He hoped he should never flinch from his duty, if he had to point out anything which appeared criminal in the highest in the land, but he would never inflict unnecessary pain on any of whom he was obliged to speak. If the jury were forced to the conclusion that Lady Mordaunt's words had a meaning which he had not put upon them, that must be their conclusion; but he invited them to consider that the words were consistent with his Royal Highness's evidence and with the case which he opened. His Royal Highness and Sir F. Johnstone would not have been called had not Dr. Deane thought it would further his case, and the fact that they had been called,—though he had not accused one, and though against the other the evidence was comparatively slight—while Lord Cole and Captain Farquhar had not been called, was conclusive as to the guilt of the two latter. After denying that Sir F. Johnstone was justified in the indignation he expressed yesterday, and urging that nothing in the history of the case disproved Lady Mordaunt's statement respecting him, Serjeant Ballantine remarked that Sir Charles had undergone a bitter trial; he had been libelled and slandered; it had been sought to fix on him an illegitimate child and a wife who had betrayed him; but this inquiry would determine what should happen, and in dealing with it the jury, he hoped, would be guided to a right conclusion by their own honest hearts and minds, and by a sound and impartial judgment.

Dr. Deane then replied on the whole case. He began by remarking that his learned friend had so mixed up the issue which the jury had to try with another issue which they had not to try that many who had listened to the glowing language in which he had described the personal attractions of Lady Mordaunt, the position of her husband, and the handsome settlement he had made on her, must have imagined that the question was,—Did she, or did she not, commit adultery; and, if she did, what damages were to be awarded? That was not the question before them. They had to determine simply upon the sanity of Lady Mordaunt at a given time. He begged to take exception to the remark of his learned friend that there was no analogy between the present case and that of a criminal who is not allowed to plead if he be insane, *in favorem vitæ*. In the case he had cited from *Adolphus and Ellis*, the question was not one of life and death at all, the prisoner being merely charged with using seditious words. For nearly three hours his learned friend had been engaged in pointing out to them the absence of certain witnesses whom it would have been convenient for him to cross-examine, but there was a very simple answer to the often-repeated inquiry why these persons had not been called. It was this. After consultation with his learned friends, the conclusion they had arrived at was that they ought to confine themselves to the issue before the Court; and consequently to that which occurred on and after the 30th of April down to the present time. Mrs. Forbes's name had been mentioned, and her absence accounted for, only because it did so happen that she was with Lady Mordaunt when the citation was served. In the view they had taken it would have been utterly outside the inquiry to call any person present during the puerperal illness. Thanks, however, to the course which had been taken on the other side, the materials upon which he had now to address them were very different from those which he had at first promised to lay before them. He had been supplied with links of such perfect workmanship, so thoroughly welded, and so fitly joined together, that he could lay before them a chain of evidence without flaw or break, extending from the 28th of February down to that present hour. Feeling deeply for the position in which Sir Charles Mordaunt was placed, and also for the family of Lady Mordaunt, he at the same time felt deeply for those whose names had been mentioned in the case. There were those of four passages in this lamentable history, in speaking of which it would be difficult to restrain the language which ought to be applied to such transactions, but he would endeavour to speak as calmly as he could of the odious cause and origin of the troubles in which this unfortunate family had been involved. He felt perfectly sure that whatever remarks he might feel it his duty to make with respect to the evidence given by Sir Charles Mordaunt, neither that gentleman nor any one in court would believe for one moment that he intended to inflict unnecessary pain. It would be remembered that some time in the month of November there was that strange conversation between husband and wife with respect to Sir Frederick Johnstone, who, as Sir Charles said, was suffering under a complaint which might bring disease upon any child he might have. Mrs. Cadogan had proved that Lady Mordaunt had been extremely anxious about her approaching confinement. On the 28th of February she was confined prematurely. Sir Charles had said—through inadvertence he felt sure—and his learned friend had also said, that within a few days of that conversation Lady Mordaunt came to London and returned the next day. Now, on that point there was the evidence of the woman Jessie Clarke and the hotel bills, which showed that she came to town with her sister, the Duchess of Athole, and stayed in London for some days. The Duke and Duchess of Athole left her on the 30th of November, and she returned home on the 1st of December. Was it possible that immediately after her conversation with her husband about Sir Frederick Johnstone she should have rushed into the arms of the man of whom such a description had been given her? If this were indeed true it was an act of insanity; but it was not so, the whole thing was founded on a mistake. The impression, however, remained on her mind, and only a few hours after her confinement she asked the nurse the question, "Is the child diseased?" Now without computing perjury to the nurse Hancox, she had certainly made statements in her evidence which could not be believed. It would be remembered that the question was not simply, "Is the child diseased?" but according to the nurse's evidence, "Has the child got the complaint?" There was still in her ladyship's mind the odious conversation with her husband which Sir Charles would surely regret to his dying day. The nurse had not attempted to dispel the idea, but said, "You mean deformed;" and Lady Mordaunt then inquired into the state of the child's eyes. Now, from the evidence given by Sir Charles Mordaunt it was clear that Lady Mordaunt could not have suffered in fact from any disease of that infectious nature. Then with regard to the three confessions her first statement was that Lord Cole was the father of the child, and that she was the cause of its blindness. The second was, "I have been very wicked. I have done very wrong," with Lord Cole, Sir F. Johnstone, the Prince of Wales, and others, often, and in open day." The third was on the occasion when she was questioned by Sir Charles and remained silent. But how could she be the cause of the child's blindness, when it was born with its eyes open? He suggested that an impression might be produced on the mind of a woman in her pregnancy by such a conversation as Sir Charles had narrated respecting Sir F. Johnstone, which would strongly affect her afterwards, and the organs diseased would give a type to her insanity. Dr. Deane then referred to the predisposing causes in the delicate state of her health and the absence of milk, which he had learnt with such difficulty from the nurse and Mr. Orford, and next alluded to the evidence given by Dr. Tyler Smith on the previous day, which tended, he suggested, to prove his theory. The extraordinary taciturnity, sulky silence and dislike to have her mother near her after her confinement were all marked indications of mental disorder. When Mrs. Cadogan went to see her Lady Mordaunt said, "I have had such a strange dream," upon which the nurse interrupted, and said, "Lady Mordaunt, Mrs. Cadogan knows everything"—stopping her in that direction, and suggesting to her in another direction the very train of ideas then dominant in her mind. The nurse again admitted her excitability at times, and had locked up the laudanum bottles after she found Lady Mordaunt had left her bed to look for them. That she had urged the nurse to change her clothes was, he thought, a conclusive proof of the mind being off its balance. Again, he would ask, were the letters written by Sir Charles consistent with the evidence as to her state at the time of her confinement given by Dr. Orford? The terms used in those letters were surely derived from the reports of the doctors. Then she was described as being prostrate, nervous, excited, and suffering from hysterical catalepsy; and no doubt that was the state of Lady Mordaunt at the time those letters were written. It was argued that Lady Mordaunt made certain admissions which were found to be true from a point of fact, and therefore it was to be determined that at the time she made those admissions she was perfectly sane. He proposed to examine this argument by the light of the evidence and by the facts themselves. What was to be said of the accusation against the Prince of Wales? Why, she spoke of him in which Lady Mordaunt accused herself of doing wrong with the Prince were precisely the same as those in which she accused herself of doing wrong with others, and the evidence against his Royal Highness was as strong as that against the others mentioned at the time. After calling attention to Sir Charles Mordaunt's presence at his wife at the pigeon-shooting match, when Lady Mordaunt scored for her husband and the Prince of Wales, and again at the ball at Abergeldie, Dr. Deane asserted that there was no evidence to show that she had ever seen the Prince subsequent to the request of her husband to discontinue the acquaintance except in the presence of Sir Charles Mordaunt. Now, if the accusation made against the Prince and against others could not be severed, and the accusation was a delusion in the one case, why was it not equally so in the others. Then, as regarded Sir Frederick Johnstone, could they believe that he had voluntarily stepped into the witness-box to torture himself? He had met her brother-in-law, and been invited to dine with Lady Mordaunt at the hotel, not knowing whether he was to meet other guests there or not. Ought he to have retired and made some excuse when he found that he was to dine with a lady? Surely the fact that they had dined together was no proof of adultery. Then it was said, Why is not Lord Cole called? What evidence, he asked, was there against Lord Cole that would make it necessary to call him? Lord Cole was, as Sir Charles had said, contingently engaged to one of Lady Mordaunt's sisters, and was in no way to be considered as was on terms of intimacy with the family. Now, all the evidence was that on the 27th of June there was a dinner party at Walton-hall, and after the other guests had left Lord Cole, according to the butler, remained somewhat later. Again, on the 10th of July he went down to Walton and stayed there until the 14th. The account of the butler was rather strange. He was sitting up, and knew when Lord Cole went, because his hat and coat, which had been hanging in the hall, were gone when he went upstairs a second time to look for them. All the servants were in the house, and there was no attempt at concealment. The lady's-maid related, too, that Lord Cole actually stood in front of the carriage door at Paddington in order to keep the compartment for himself and Lady Mordaunt, and then went as far as Reading with her. There was the almanack again, which was supposed to contain a calculation of the probable time of confinement, reckoning from the date of an act of adultery with Lord Cole. But the obvious explanation of that entry was that it referred to a date when menstruation had ceased. With regard to Captain Farquhar Jessie Clarke had stated that she did not at first mention the discovery of the letter to Sir Charles Mordaunt's solicitor, from a desire not to compromise her mistress more than she could help, though she did mention other criminating evidence. She mentioned it, however, before the petition was drawn, yet Captain Farquhar's name was not inserted in it, a proof that her story was not believed by those to whom she told it, and while, according to her own account, she revealed it in April, the butler stated that it was in May or June. As to the entry of the captain's name in the Palace Hotel book on the 7th of November, the correction of "Farmer" into Farquhar could not have been made the same night, as Barrett had stated, for otherwise the *Morning Post* would not have inserted the name erroneously as an arrival on the 9th. The *Post* gave his name together with a Mr. Small, who did not arrive till the 8th. Why, moreover, should the butler have put by the newspaper from which he heard of the letter? Passing by Sir Charles' letters, which the jury must well remember, Dr. Deane remarked on Mr. Orford's refusal to meet Sir James Alderson and Drs. Tuke and Priestly. This country doctor, who had never seen a case of puerperal mania, thought three of the most eminent physicians in the kingdom were joining in a conspiracy to represent Lady Mordaunt as insane, and he flatly contradicted the accounts of her state given in Sir Charles' letters. Ignorance was not unfrequently associated with self-conceit. As to Mr. Orford's four examinations of Lady Mordaunt, a prostitute under the Contagious Diseases Act would scarcely have been subjected to such an indignity; and why four examinations, as he said, the first crabbed him to ascertain the presence of disease? He could not believe that, as Mr. Orford stated, Sir Charles requested these examinations, for he must have known that if the disease existed he would have caught the infection, and Mr. Orford's duty was clearly first to ask Sir Charles whether he cohabited with his wife, and whether he was infected. Would Lady Mordaunt, moreover, have submitted to the examinations if she was so conversant with the disease as the nurse alleged? Dismissing Dr. Jones' opinion, as founded, by his own admission, on the assumption that her statements were true, he asked when, it being now admitted that she was insane, the shamming turned to a wretched reality? Mrs. Cadogan had stated that on the 13th of March the maid took Lady Mordaunt, who was in a "rapt" state, round the room and showed her a picture. Would a sane person have been so treated? Such an act was worth far more than opinions and impressions. Jessie Clark, who had told different stories about the destruction of the letters, represented herself as telling her mistress it was no use her trying to deceive her, and Lady Mordaunt as asking her permission to lie down—two very improbable circumstances if relating to a person of sound mind. Referring to Lady Mordaunt's letters to the nurse, Dr. Deane urged that the signature differed from her ordinary writing, and that a sane person would not be likely to write such a letter to the nurse after the latter had left, to carry it unsealed in her pocket, and never to miss or inquire about it. After glancing at Dowager Lady Mordaunt's interviews with her daughter-in-law, he alluded to Mr. Cadogan's two conversations with her about the public reception of the child at church, pointing out that the second was carried on in utter forgetfulness of the first. A great deal had been said about certain persons not having been called. Now, he certainly expected Sir Charles' brother, Mr. Osbert Mordaunt, to be called, especially as he received from Cabourn, the housekeeper, Lady Mordaunt's check, which Cabourn had sent to the steward, Cobb, but which the latter declined to cash. Of this check nothing more had been heard. Now, would her brother-in-law, housekeeper, and steward have treated a sane woman in this manner? After observing that if, as had been said, the physician's certificate was based on the assumption that her statements were unfounded, Dr. Jones and Mr. Orford clearly had arrived at a foregone conclusion to the contrary. Dr. Deane read Mr. Haynes' account of the service of the petition and citation. He urged that her fixed look precisely agreed with her demeanour as described by Mrs. Forbes, and when undoubtedly insane. Were this fixed look and her sudden cheerfulness when her sister entered the room indications of sanity in a woman placed in such a position? Referring next to Lady Mordaunt's being brought up to London from Walton, he urged that Dr. Gull, who had visited her, and could make no more impression on her than on a post, was not a man likely to be deceived, and that her subsequent letter to Sir Charles, sensible as he admitted it was, would have defeated her object if she had been shamming. Moreover, it manifested a continuance of her delusion that she was still mistress in her own house, and was ignorant of the change in her position. The selection of Miss Caruthers, an attendant in a lunatic asylum, argued that the Moncreiffes believed her to be insane, and though Serjeant Ballantine had said that the attendants had not been corroborated as to her filthy habits, the reason was that there having been no cross-examination upon it his Lordship stopped the repetition of such evidence. The learned serjeant, moreover, did not ask Mrs. Herbert Murray what the servants told her of Lady Mordaunt's habits. Dr. Deane then commented on the opinion of Dr. Reynolds, who at first was inclined to the theory of simulation, on the existence of dementia, on Lady Mordaunt's going into her butler's bedroom, on her being locked into her room every night, on her giving a dead leaf to the beggar woman, and on the nurse's not trusting her with the baby—all tending to show insanity. Proceeding next to Dr. Wood's evidence, Dr. Deane remarked on Lady Mordaunt's extreme docility, as shown in her continuing the song, her ability to do any mechanical act as distinguished from any act requiring reflection, such as the counting of money, and her readiness to accept small sums as cash for cheeks of considerable value. As to General Arbuthnot's conversation with her, it was not dinied that she could control herself for some minutes before strangers; but, as Miss Laing said, she always suffered for it afterwards. Mrs. Herbert Murray's nervous agitation prevented him from pressing her much, but Lady Mordaunt's remark, "What business have you to come ferreting here?" betrayed a suspicion common in insanity. Moreover, her sittings at Walton, the gravel at the Crystal Palace, though slight in itself, corroborated the evidence as to her habit of sitting down on the ground. Mr. Murray, however, admitted that when driving out together he once saw a symptom of her mind giving way. Mr. Fiennes' absence had been commented on, but it was not till the fourth day of the trial that Lady Mordaunt was admitted to be now insane, an admission which would more fairly have been made before the close of the respondent's case, in which event other witnesses would have been called. The same symptoms having been manifested in her old age, the link of hereditary insanity was markedly, where could the line be drawn between simulation and reality? The original view of his learned friends and himself was consistent with public policy and morality, for he offered to admit that she had the strongest possible motives for feigning, but it was dangerous to infer the fact of simulation from motive. The course taken on the other side had enabled him, for the reasons he had stated, to call the Prince of Wales and Sir F. Johnstone, and he believed the jury would conclude that, as far as they were concerned, Lady Mordaunt's statements were delusions. This had strengthened his position considerably, for he started from the 30th of April, and now started from the 28th of February. The question was not whether she was able to say "Guilty" or "Not Guilty," but, as in analogous cases, whether she was able to model her defence, and sympathy for Sir Charles' position must not induce them to forget the honour of her name, and to inflict upon her and her family an irretrievable wrong. In defending her honour and rights Sir T. Moncreiffe had done no more than his duty, and had laid no unjust impediment in the way of Sir Charles by calling him. As he originally framed his case, he deemed it not bound to call Lady Louisa, and had his proffered admission of motive been accepted, the public would have heard none of these painful details. He could call no evidence in contradiction till the closing of the case on the other side, and not till Tuesday afternoon did he know what Sir F. Johnstone would say, whether he would even still yesterday morning adhere to his Royal Highness was going to say. They came forward voluntarily in consequence of the charges made against them, but were not his witnesses—one tendering himself as a witness in consequence of the high position which bound him to vindicate his honour before the Court, the other compelled by the production of a disordered mind, and the other presenting himself simply to refute a foul calumny.

The Court then adjourned till the following day, when Lord Penzance summed up and the jury gave their verdict. The summing up and the verdict we published yesterday.

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